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THE
VIRGINIA & NORTH CAROLINA
ALMANACK

For the YEAR 1801,

Being the 5th after Bissextile,

The 25th Year of AMERICAN Independence,
And, the 13th Year of the FEDERAL Government.

☞ Adapted to the Latitude of PETERSBURG,
But will serve without any sensible Variation for all North Carolina.

*The Astronomical Part by ISAAC BRIGGS;
The Editorial Part by AMERICANUS URBAN.*



“Come, Neighbour Spriggans, let us hear what the Almanack-
maker says this Year.”

PETERSBURG:

PUBLISHED BY ROSS & DOUGLAS,
Booksellers and Stationers.

To the P U B L I C.

THE very great encouragement given to this Almanack last year, has induced the Editors to continue it, hoping that it will receive the same general approbation. — Our Readers will perceive, that it is considerably enlarged this year, that it contains double the quantity of matter which it did last year, and, of course, a much greater variety of both useful and entertaining articles.

The 1st column of the Calendar (which is also enlarged) contains the days of the Month—the 2^d the days of the Week—the 3^d is set apart for Remarkable Days, and contains a great variety of astronomical observations—the 4th and 5th shew the rising and setting of the Sun—the 6th the Moon's place in the Signs—the 7th the rising and setting of the Moon — At the top of each page are the Moon's Phases, or Quarters; and, at the bottom, are useful Hints for the management of the Garden.

Besides the Calendar there is a number of Tables and Lists very necessary to be known—several useful hints, or directions, to the Farmer, that most important member of the community—and, a considerable variety of miscellaneous pieces, calculated either for the instruction or the amusement of the Reader.—We have given an account of the weather from the best authorities; but our Readers, it is hoped, will not expect infallibility from us, when the predictions of the whole of our Almanack brethren have been deranged by last year's extremely wet weather.—Every year, we hope, we shall be able to make this publication more useful and agreeable—In the mean time, any useful hints or communications concerning Courts, Public Offices, distances of Towns or Roads, will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

RATES of LETTER POSTAGE, as established by the REGULATIONS which commenced the 1st of May. 1799.

Every Letter composed of a single sheet of paper

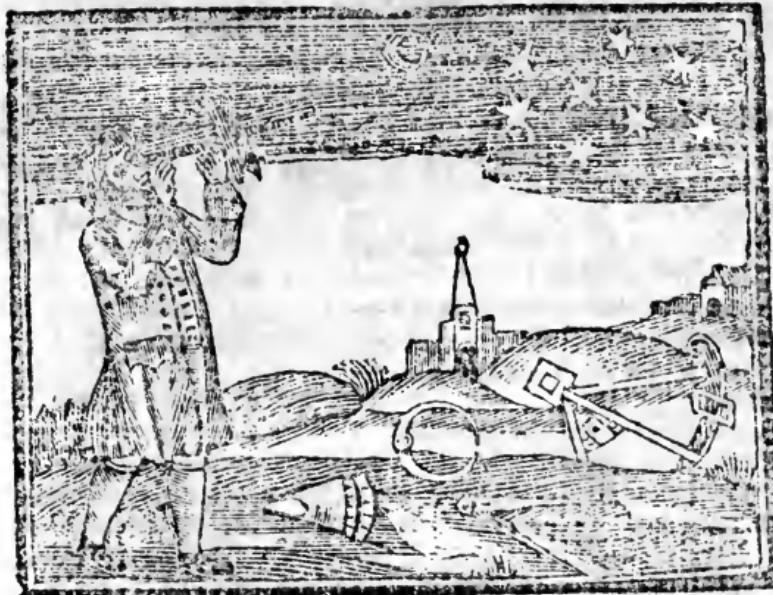
conveyed not exceeding	—	40 Miles	8 Cents
Over 40 miles, and not exceeding	—	90	10
Over 60 —	do.	150	12 ^h
Over 150 —	do.	300	17
Over 300 —	do.	500	20
Over 500 —	do.	—	25

Every Letter composed of two pieces of paper, double these rates.

— — — — three pieces of paper, triple — — — —

— — — — four pieces of paper, and weighing one ounce, quadruple these rates; and at the rate of four single letters for each ounce any letter or packet may weigh.

Every Ship Letter originally received, 6 Cents.



"And God made two great Lights; the greater to rule the Day, "the lesser to govern the Night altern; and He set the Stars "in the Firmament to illuminate the Earth."

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

NORTHERN.

♈ Aries, Head, March,	♉ Taurus, Neck, April,	♊ Gemini, Arms, May,	♋ Cancer, Breast, June,	♌ Leo, Heart, July,	♍ Virgo, Bowels, August,
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SOUTHERN.

♎ Libra, Reins, Sept.	♏ Scorpio, Secrets, Oct.	♐ Sagittarius, Thighs, Nov.	♑ Capricorn, Knees, Dec.	♒ Aquarius, Legs, Jan.	♓ Pisces, Feet, Feb.
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THE PLANETS.

○ The Sun,	♀ Venus,	♃ Jupiter,
☽ The Moon,	⊕ The Earth,	♄ Saturn,
☿ Mercury,	♂ Mars,	♅ Herschel.

☊ The Moon's ascending Node — ☽ The descending Node:
 ☽ Conjunction — ☿ Opposition — ♋ Quadrature, or Quartile.

COMMON NOTES.

Chronological Cycles.

Dominical Letter —	D	Asl Wednesday,	Feb. 18
Lunar Cycle, or Golden Number, —	16	Easter Day,	April 5
Epact, —	15	Ascension Day,	May 14
Solar Cycle, —	18	Whit-sunday,	May 24
Roman Indiction, —	4	Trinity Sunday,	May 31
		Advent Sunday,	Nov. 29

ECLIPSES for the YEAR 1801.

There will be six Eclipses this Year, four of the SUN, and two of the MOON.

I. Of the Sun ☽, on the 14th of March, invisible in the United States—6 at 10h. 15m. in the morning—☽'s lat. 1 deg. 17 min. South.—A small eclipse in the south. polar regions.

II. Of the Moon ☽, on the 29th and 30th of March, total and visible thro'out N. and S. America:

Beginning 29th at	—	10h. 19m. A.
Beg. of total obscuration	—	11 20
Middle, 30th, at	—	11m. M.
End of total obscuration	—	1 2
End	—	2 2
Duration of total obscuration	—	1 42
Duration of the Eclipse	—	3 42

Digits eclipsed 22 and 5 m. from the N. side of the Earth's shadow.

III. Of the Sun ☽, on the 12th of April, invisible in the United States—6 at 11h. 9m. Aftn.—☽'s lat. 1 deg. 15m. N.—A small eclipse in the north. polar regions.

IV. Of the Sun ☽, on the 8th of September, invisible in the United States—6 at oh. 31m Morn.—☽'s lat. 1 deg. 22m. N.—A small eclipse in the north. polar regions.

V. Of the Moon ☽, on the 22d of September, total and visible thro'out North and South America:

Beginning at	—	oh. 29m. M.
Beg. of total obscuration	—	1 28
Middle	—	2 17
End of total obscuration	—	3 6
End	—	4 5
Duration of total obscuration	—	1 38
Duration of the Eclipse	—	3 36

Digits eclipsed 20, from the S. side of the Earth's shadow.

VI. Of the Sun ☽, on the 7th of October, invisible in the United States—6 at 3h. on. Aftn.—☽'s lat. 1 deg. 17m. S.—A small eclipse in the south. polar regions.

N. B. The Eclipses are adapted to apparent time at Washington; each phenomenon will happen 3 minutes sooner at Petersburgh.

** The year 1800 was not reckoned a Bissextile, or Leap Year, but consisted of 365 days only, making thereby a difference of 12 days between the Old and the New Styles. This difference of the two Styles will continue thro'out the whole of the 19th Century, in order that the Vernal, or Spring Equinox, may be fixed on or near the 21st of March in every year*, as it happened at the time of the Council of Nice in 325, and as fixed by the Gregorian or New Style.

* All these regulations tend to prove, that the year ought to commence at the Spring or Vernal Equinox, and neither at the 1st of January, nor at the 22d of Sept. —Nature and Common Sense pointed this period out to "the wild untutor'd Indian."

JANUARY, First Month, hath 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

Last Qr. ♄	7	7	54 A.	First Qr. ♀	21	0	11 A.
New M. ♀	14	14	14 M.	Full M.	29	5	3 A.

M.D.	Wk. D.	Remarkable Days, &c.	○ rises		○ sets		D's. plac S. D.	D's. rises H. M.
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		
1	Thur.	ontg. fell — ♀ sets 7 35	7 16	4 44	26	6 7		
2	Fri.	Tren. 77 — 7 th s. fo. 8 40	7 16	4 44	28	7 9		
3	Sat.	Princet. 77	7 15	4 45	22	8 11		
4	SUN.	[Expect	7 15	4 45	23	9 12		
5	Mon.	B'a eve sou. 9 17	7 15	4 45	17	10 14		
6	Tues.	Epiph. — ♀ stat.	7 14	4 46	24	11 17		
7	Wed.	5 sou. 7 28	7 14	4 46	13	morn.		
8	Thur.		7 13	4 47	27	0 22		
9	Fri.	Day's incr. 0 12	7 12	4 48	21	1 32		
10	Sat.	Sirius sou. 11 7	7 12	4 48	25	2 42		
11	SUN.	[frosts	7 11	4 49	1	3 59		
12	Mon.		7 11	4 49	24	5 15		
13	Tues.	♀ in Perigee	7 10	4 50	19	6 24		
14	Wed.	N. Moon ♀, 24 s. 0 30	7 9	4 51	24	sets		
15	Thur.	[and &c.	7 9	4 51	22	6 10		
16	Fri.	Reg. sou. 2 7	7 8	4 52	24	7 26		
17	Sat.	Cowpens 81	7 7	4 53	2	8 37		
18	SUN.	[and cle ar	7 6	4 54	22	9 45		
19	Mon.	8 ♀ 24	7 6	4 54	19	10 49		
20	Tues.	Peace 83 — ○ ent. 22	7 5	4 55	19	11 52		
21	Wed.	5 sou. 1 29	7 4	4 56	8	morn.		
22	Thur.	Spica ♀ rises 11 26	7 3	4 57	13	0 54		
23	Fri.	[cold weather	7 3	4 57	25	1 57		
24	Sat.	Arct. rises 10 32	7 2	4 58	11	2 57		
25	SUN.	[clouds	7 1	4 59	19	3 57		
26	Mon.	♀ in Apogee	7 0	5 0	26	4 52		
27	Tues.	Lyra rises 1 22	6 59	5 1	13	5 42		
28	Wed.	[or snow	6 58	5 2	25	6 27		
29	Thur.	Day's incr. 0 42	6 57	5 3	2	rises		
30	Fri.	Fomal. sets 6 6	6 56	5 4	19	5 54		
31	Sat.	UJ sou. 3 15	6 55	5 5	19	6 57		

The GARDEN, &c.—Sow Hotspur peas; put fresh earth to your sage, thyme, and other sweet herbs; transplant young fruit trees, prune vines; trench and soil ground for the spring; cover the roots of new planted trees with dung, to prevent frost-biting; cut off all dead branches of fruit trees; plant quicksets, and cleanse trees from moss; sow cresses, mustard, radish, lettuce, and other small herbs in warm, rich soil; plant out endive for seed in warm borders; earth and blanch celery, dig up the ground that is to be sown with spring crops, that it may mellow; sow a few beans and peas; destroy snails, &c.

FEBRUARY, Second Month, hath 28 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

Last Qr. C	6	6	43 M	First Qr. D	20	7	44 M
N. Moon ☽	12	10	11 A.	F. Moon ☽	28	9	55 M

M	D	Wk.	D	Remarkable Days, &c.	○ rises H. M.	○ sets H. M.	D's Pla. S.D.	○ rises H. M.
1	SUN.			Septuaginta	[Rain 6 54	5 6	☽	8 1
2	Mon.			♀ sets 8 33	6 53	5 7	27	9 2
3	Tuef.			7's set 1 46	6 52	5 8	▲	10 7
4	Wed.			Day 10 18	6 51	5 9	23	11 13
5	Thur.			[or snow	6 50	5 10	☽	morn.
6	Fri.			B's eye sets 1 56	6 49	5 11	20	0 24
7	Sat.			Fr. Alliance 78	6 48	5 12	1	1 35
8	SUN.			♂ sets 1 16	6 47	5 13	19	2 51
9	Mon.			♂ ☽ ♀	6 47	5 13	15	4 0
10	Tuef.			☽ in Perigee	6 45	5 15	18	5 4
11	Wed.			Sirius sou. 8 55	6 44	5 16	☽	6 0
12	Thur.			New Moon ☽	6 43	5 17	18	sets
13	Fri.			24 sou. 10 7	6 42	5 18	☽	6 9
14	Sat.			Val. Day—Reg. sou. o 8	6 41	5 19	16	7 19
15	SUN.			♂ ☽ ♀ sup.	6 40	5 20	☽	8 27
16	Mon.			[or wind	6 39	5 21	14	9 34
17	Tuef.			Spica ☽ rises 9 42	6 37	5 23	27	10 37
18	Wed.			Ash Wed.—○ ent. ☽	6 36	5 24	☽	11 42
19	Thur.			II ☽ ♂	6 35	5 25	22	morn.
20	Fri.			♀ sou. 11 14	6 34	5 26	II	0 44
21	Sat.				6 32	5 28	16	1 46
22	SUN.			Wash.bn.32, ☽ in Ap.	6 31	5 29	27	2 43
23	Mon.			Arct. rises 8 30	6 30	5 30	☽	3 37
24	Tuef.			[frost	6 29	5 31	21	4 24
25	Wed.			Day's incr. 1 40	6 28	5 32	☽	5 3
26	Thur.			[snow	6 27	5 33	16	5 36
27	Fri.			Lyra rises 11 16	6 26	5 34	28	6 7
28	Sat.			☽ sou. 1 23	6 25	5 35	☽	rises
				[or rain				

Venus ♀ will be Evening Star until the 26th of May; then the Morning Star the remainder of the year.

The GARDEN, &c.—Plant beans, and sow peas; sow a new crop every fortnight, that you may have a succession of new peas; plant kidney beans in a hot-bed for an early crop; transplant cabbages, and plant out Silesia and Cos lettuce from the beds where they grew in winter; and plant Jerusalem artichokes, and potatoes, that most wholesome and nourishing of all roots. Remove grafts of former graftings; transplant fruit-trees to places where they are wanted; vines may be planted the beginning of this month, and fruit that grows in bunches; set all sorts of kernels and strong seeds, &c.

MARCH, Third Month, hath 31 Days.

Moon's PHASES.

Last Qr.	7	2	51 A.	First Qr.	22	4	1	M
N. Moon	14	10	9 M	F Moon	20	0	8 M	

M D	Wk. D	Remarkable Days, &c.	○ rises H. M.	○ sets H. M.	○ Pla. S.D.	○ rises H. M.
1	SUN.	St. David—♀ sets 9 22	6 24	5 36	ℳ	6 55
2	Mon.	7's set 0 1	6 22	5 38	ℳ	8 1
3	Tues.	Day 11 13	6 21	5 39	20	9 7
4	Wed.	[Cold]	6 20	5 40	ℳ	10 17
5	Thur.	B's Eye sets 0 12	6 19	5 41	17	11 30
6	Fri.	[windy]	6 17	5 43	1	morn.
7	Sat.	δ sets 0 37	6 16	5 44	15	0 42
8	SUN.	[weather]	6 15	5 45	29	1 53
9	Mon.	Sirius sets 0 28	6 13	5 47	ℳ	2 56
10	Tues.	ℳ in Perigee	6 12	5 48	28	3 53
11	Wed.	Day's incr. 2 14	6 11	5 49	ℳ	4 37
12	Thur.	[8 13]	6 10	5 50	26	5 22
13	Fri.	♀ Gr. elong. 21 sou.	6 9	5 51	ℳ	5 42
14	Sat.	N. Moon ℳ ○ eclip.	6 8	5 52	24	sets
15	SUN.	Reg. sou. 10 16	6 7	5 53	ℳ	7 20
16	Mon.	♀ Gr. elong.	6 6	5 54	21	8 25
17	Tues.	St. Pat.—Boisten eva,	6 4	5 56	ℳ	9 31
18	Wed.	Spica 12 11 sou. 1 25	6 3	5 57	17	10 35
19	Thur.	β sou. 9 27 [D. & N.]	6 2	5 58	29	11 32
20	Fri.	♀ stat. ○ ent. ℳ Eq.	6 0	6 0	II	morn.
21	Sat.	ℳ stat. 8 ○ ℳ	5 59	6 1	23	0 30
22	SUN.	ℳ in Apogee	5 58	6 2	ℳ	1 34
23	Mon.	[high]	5 57	6 3	17	2 24
24	Tues.	Arct. sou. 1 55	5 55	6 5	29	3 3
25	Wed.	[winds]	5 54	6 6	ℳ	3 43
26	Thur.	Day 12 14	5 53	6 7	24	4 15
27	Fri.	Lyra rises 9 34	5 52	6 8	ℳ	4 42
28	Sat.	[rain]	5 51	6 9	19	5 6
29	SUN.	ℳ eclipsed	5 50	6 10	ℳ	rises
30	Mon.	δ ○ ♀ inf.	5 49	6 11	16	7 2
31	Tues.	ℳ sou. 11 21	5 48	6 12	ℳ	8 12

The GARDEN, &c.—All the works directed to be done last month must be finished this. All sorts of grafting may be done this month; prune peaches, nectarines, and apricots; set slips of sage, rosemary, lavender, thyme, &c. sow grass seeds; sow some carrots, and large peas, gray and rouncevals; in better ground, sow cabbages and favoys, also carrots and parsnips for a second crop; sow parsley, and plant mint; sow Cos and Imperial lettuce, and transplant the finer kinds; make asparagus beds; sow French beans on a dry soil; continue transplanting all the hardy perennials, such as sweet-williams, golden-rods, &c.

APRIL, Fourth Month, hath 30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

Last Qr. C	5	9	15 A.	First Qr. D	20	11	19 A.		
N. Moon	●	12	11	13 A.	F. Moon	●	28	11	20 M.

MD	Wk.	D.	Remarkable Days, &c.	○	rises	○	sets	○	s	○	rises
				H.	M.	H.	M.	Pla.	S.D.	H.	M.
1	Wed	♀ sets 10 7		5	46	6	14	ℳ		9	26
2	Thur.	7* sets 10 4		5	45	6	15	28		10	40
3	Fri.	Good Friday		5	44	6	16	1		11	55
4	Sat.	☽ in Perigee		5	43	6	17	26		morn.	
5	SUN.	Easter Day		5	41	6	19	ℳ		1	9
6	Mon.	B's Eye sets 10 12		5	40	6	20	24		1	58
7	Tues.	[Expect		5	39	6	21	ℳ		2	45
8	Wed	♂ sets 10 3		5	38	6	22	23		3	24
9	Thur.	Sirius sets 10 31		5	36	6	24	ℳ		3	54
10	Fri.	Day's incr. 3 26		5	35	6	25	20		4	20
11	Sat.	[♀ stat.		5	34	6	26	ℳ		4	45
12	SUN.	N. Moon ● — ○ eclip.		5	33	6	27	17		ssets	
13	Mon.	Reg. sou. 8 39		5	32	6	28	ℳ		7	21
14	Tues.	ℳ sets 1 34		5	31	6	29	12		8	26
15	Wed	ℳ ○ 24		5	30	6	30	25		9	32
16	Thur.	[fine		5	29	6	31	11		10	35
17	Fri.	Spica in sou. 11 32		5	28	6	32	19		11	33
18	Sat.	½ stat.		5	26	6	34	ℳ		morn.	
19	SUN.	☽ in Apo. — Lex. 75		5	25	6	35	13		0	25
20	Mon.	½ sets 2 25, ○ en. 8		5	24	6	36	25		1	10
21	Tues.	Arct. sou. 0 13		5	23	6	37	ℳ		1	47
22	Wed	[weather.		5	22	6	38	19		2	20
23	Thur.	St. Geo. — Day 13 18		5	21	6	39	ℳ		2	49
24	Fri.	[and		5	20	6	40	14		3	14
25	Sat.	Lyra sou. 4 17		5	19	6	41	27		3	37
26	SUN.	[refreshing		5	18	6	42	ℳ		4	2
27	Mon.	♀ Ga elong.		5	17	6	43	24		rises	
28	Tues.	[showers		5	16	6	44	ℳ		7	15
29	Wed	Fomal. rises 4 10		5	15	6	45	23		8	29
30	Thur.	ℳ sou. 9 26		5	14	6	46	ℳ		9	46

The GARDEN, &c. — With the Farmer and Gardener, this is the busiest month in the year, for now whatsoever you have a mind to sow or plant, the earth is fit to receive it. Hoe your carrots, radishes, onions, &c. set French beans, plant asparagus, separate layers of artichokes, and plant three of them in a hole; plant garden beans to succeed other crops; sow all sorts of salad herbs and spinach in moist places for the last time; sow turnips and all sorts of cabbage lettuce, and transplant Cos and Silex lettuces sown last month; examine your fruit trees, clear away weeds, and dig up the earth about peas, &c.

MAY, Fifth Month, hath 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

Last Qr. C	5	3	11 M	First Qr. D	20	4	23 A.
N. Moon	12	0	59 A.	F. Moon	27	7	52 A.

M D	Wk. D	Remarkable Days, &c.	○ rises	○ sets	○'s	○ rises
			H. M.	H. M.	Pla.	H. M.
1	Fri	Tam. Day—D in Peri.	5 13	6 47	↑	10 56
2	Sat.	♀ sets 9 40	5 12	6 48	W	11 59
3	SUN.	7* set 8 9	5 11	6 49	21	morn.
4	Mon	♀ stat.	5 10	6 50	W	0 48
5	Tues.	[Gentle showers]	5 9	6 51	19	1 29
6	Wed.	B's Eye sets 8 20	5 8	6 52	X	2 1
7	Thur.	♂ sets 11 24	5 7	6 53	17	2 29
8	Fri.	□ ○ ♀	5 6	6 54	Y	2 55
9	Sat.	Sirius sets 8 39	5 5	6 55	13	3 17
10	SUN.	Congress 75	5 4	6 56	26	3 42
11	Mon.	Day 13 52	5 3	6 57	8	4 8
12	Tues.	N. Moon	5 2	6 58	21	sets
13	Wed.	♀ sets 11 54	5 1	6 59	11	8 26
14	Thur.	Ascension Day	5 0	7 0	15	9 16
15	Fri.	[Love-]	4 59	7 1	27	10 20
16	Sat.	Spica m. sou 9 41	4 58	7 2	26	11 18
17	SUN.	D in Apogee	4 57	7 3	21	11 47
18	Mon.	Day's incr 4 30	4 57	7 3	88	morn.
19	Tues.	[Inspiring]	4 56	7 4	15	0 23
20	Wed.	♀ sets 0 32	4 55	7 5	27	0 51
21	Thur.	○ ent. 11	4 55	7 5	W	1 17
22	Fri.	Arct. sou. 10 9	4 54	7 6	22	1 41
23	Sat.	[Breezes]	4 53	7 7	—	2 4
24	SUN.	Whit-sunday	4 53	7 7	18	2 29
25	Mon	Lyra sou. 2 24	4 52	7 8	W	2 55
26	Tues.	♂ ○ ♀ inf.	4 51	7 9	16	3 26
27	Wed.	Day 14 18	4 51	7 9	↑	rises
28	Thur.	Fomal. rises 2 16	4 50	7 10	16	8 39
29	Fri.	D in Perigee	4 49	7 11	W	9 46
30	Sat.	W sou. 7 26	4 49	7 11	16	10 42
31	SUN.	Trinity Sunday	4 48	7 12	W	11 25

The GARDEN, &c.—Sow cucumbers in natural ground, also purslane and cabbages; sow peas and beans in a moist soil for a latter crop; plant kidney beans for a second crop, and transplant celery into drills; hoe your winter crop of carrots, beans, onions, &c. sow turnips, with the hope of soon getting rain; sow latter peas and buckwheat; look at your vines, and top every shoot that has fruit upon it to three eyes beyond the fruit; water peas, beans, &c. plant out savoys, red cabbages, and cabbages, water them, and draw the earth about them; plant out Fr. and African marygolds, with other autumnals, in a cloudy day, &c.

JUNE, Sixth Month, hath 30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

Last Qr.	C	3	9	56 M	First Qr.	D	19	6	34 M
N. Moon	•	11	3	21 M	F. Moon	•	26	2	4 ^o M

M	D	Wk	D	Remarkable Days, &c.	○ rises H. M.	○ sets H. M.	○ Pla. S.D.	○ rises H. M.
1	Mon.			Boston Port flat 74	4 48	7 12	xx	morn.
2	Tues.			7 ^o s rise 3 37	4 47	7 13	x	o 2
3	Wed.			6 ○ ♀ sup.	4 47	7 13	14	o 32
4	Thur.			Day 14 28	4 46	7 14	27	o 58
5	Fri.			♀ flat.	4 46	7 14	9	1 20
6	Sat.			[Now expect]	4 45	7 15	23	1 43
7	SUN.			2 ^o sets 10 25	4 45	7 15	8	2 ^o 9
8	Mon.				4 44	7 16	18	2 35
9	Tues.			6 8 24	4 44	7 16	II	3 6
10	Wed.			Reg. sets 11 23	4 44	7 16	12	sets
11	Thur.			New Moon 1	4 44	7 16	24	8 10
12	Fri.			2 ^o sets 10 59	4 43	7 17	25	9 1
13	Sat.			○ in Apogee	4 43	7 17	18	9 42
14	SUN.			[warm weather]	4 43	7 17	8	10 18
15	Mon.				4 43	7 17	12	10 50
16	Tues.			♀ flat. [rain]	4 42	7 18	24	11 16
17	Wed.			B.B's-hill 75	4 42	7 18	19	11 39
18	Thur.			[thunder]	4 42	7 18	18	morn.
19	Fri.			II ○ ♀	4 42	7 18	—	o 2
20	Sat.			Phila.tak. 77 [14 36]	4 42	7 18	13	o 23
21	SUN.			○ ent. 25, Long Day,	4 42	7 18	27	o 50
22	Mon.			♀ sets 11 56	4 42	7 18	1	1 17
23	Tues.			Arct. sets 3 7	4 42	7 18	25	1 49
24	Wed.			St.John Bap.	4 42	7 18	1	2 31
25	Thur.			[lightening]	4 42	7 18	25	3 22
26	Fri.			○ in Perigee	4 42	7 18	19	rises
27	Sat.			Lyra sou. o 8	4 43	7 17	25	9 13
28	SUN.			B.λ on. 78, Sull.Isl. 76	4 43	7 17	xx	9 54
29	Mon.			Day 14 34	4 43	7 17	25	10 26
30	Tues.			Femal. rises at midn.	4 43	7 17	x	10 54

The **GARDEN**, &c.—Transplant celery for blanching; be attentive to this article, as it is an agreeable and most powerful anti-scorbutic and purifier of the blood. Sow brocoli for a second crop; transplant savoy and cabbage plants for winter use; sow brown Dutch cabbage lettuce for a late crop, and kidney-beans; gather such herbs for drying as are now in flower, and dry them leisurely in a shady place; sow all sorts of small salad herbs every three or four days; weed your garden and your corn, and sow rape, cole, and turnip seed; in the evening of a mild showery day, plant out, from pots, tender annuals, &c.

JULY, Seventh Month, hath 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

Last Qr. C	2	6	38 A.	First Qr. D	18	5	49 A.
N. Moon ☽	10	6	10 A.	F. Moon ☽	25	9	13 M.

M.D.	Wk.D.	Remarkable Days, &c.	○ rises H. M.	○ sets H. M.	D. 's Pla. S.D.	D. rises H. M.
1	Wed.	7 th rise 1 37	4 43	7 17	X	11 17
2	Thur.	♀ rises 2 23	4 44	7 16	Y	11 42
3	Fri.		4 44	7 16	20	morn.
4	Sat.	AM. INDEP. 76	4 44	7 16	8	o 8
5	SUN.		4 45	7 15	15	o 34
6	Mon.	Gr. Spr. 81	4 45	7 15	27	1 3
7	Tuef.	♂ sets 9 17	4 46	7 14	II	1 37
8	Wed.		4 46	7 14	21	2 18
9	Thur.	♀ Gr. elong.	4 46	7 14	26	3 6
10	Fri.	N. Moon ☽, 6 h ♂	4 47	7 13	15	sets
11	Sat.	Reg. sets 9 16	4 47	7 13	27	8 14
12	SUN.		4 48	7 12	8	8 45
13	Mon.	24 sets 8 20 [with	4 49	7 12	21	9 12
14	Tuef.	French Liberty 89	4 49	7 11	nx	9 38
15	Wed.		4 50	7 10	15	10 1
16	Thur.	St Pt. 79—nx sets 10 59	4 50	7 10	27	10 23
17	Fri.		4 51	7 9	—	10 45
18	Sat.		4 52	7 8	23	11 11
19	SUN.	h sets 8 38	4 52	7 8	in	11 41
20	Mon.		4 53	7 7	20	morn.
21	Tuef.	Arct. sets 1 12	4 54	7 6	1	o 17
22	Wed.		4 55	7 5	18	1 4
23	Thur.	○ ent 8, ♀ stat.	4 55	7 5	13	2 2
24	Fri.	D in Perigee	4 56	7 4	18	3 10
25	Sat.	Lyra sou. 10 11	4 57	7 3	xx	rises
26	SUN.		4 57	7 3	19	8 18
27	Mon.	Day 14 4	4 58	7 2	X	8 48
28	Tuef.	Fomal. rises 10 3	4 59	7 1	18	9 17
29	Wed.		4 59	7 1	19	9 42
30	Thur.	[pleasant Dog Days begin	5 0	7 1	16	10
31	Fri.	13 sets 9 21	5 1	6 59	29	10 37

The GARDEN, &c. — Sow turnips and onions to stand the winter; also carrots, coleworts, and cauliflowers; gather such seeds as are ripe, as also flowers, and dry them in the shade, and then in the sun; when well hardened, tie them up in paper bags, and do not take them out of the pods till they are to be sown; sow lupins, larkspurs, and the like, on dry warm borders, to stand the winter; innoculate roses and jessamines, and other flowering shrubs; innoculate apricots in a cloudy morning; watch your fruit-trees against devouring vermin; look to your vines, and keep them clear of weeds, &c.

AUGUST, Eighth Month, hath 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

Last Qr.	6	9	M	First Qr.	17	2	34	M
N Moon	9	9	20 M	S. Moon	23	4	44	A.

M D	WkD	Remarkable Days, &c.	○ rises		○ sets		○'s Pla. S.D.	○ rises H. M.
			H.	M.	H.	M.		
1 Sat.		Lam.—♀ rises 1 43	5	2	6	58	8	11 3
2 Sun.		[Cloud;	5	3	6	57	24	11 36
3 Mon.		7* rise 11 23	5	4	6	56	II	morn..
4 Tues.		Day's deer. 0 46	5	5	6	55	18	0 14
5 Wed.		♀ Gr. elong.	5	6	6	54	25	1 1
6 Thur.		♂ ○ ♀ inf. ♀ in A.	5	7	6	53	12	1 52
7 Fri.		♂ sets 8 6.	5	8	6	52	24	2 49
8 Sat.		♂ ○ ♀	5	9	6	51	2	3 49
9 Sun.		New Moon ♀	5	10	6	50	18	sets.
10 Mon.		B's Eye rises 0 14	5	11	6	49	7	44
11 Tues.		[hot	5	12	6	48	12	8 7
12 Wed.			5	13	6	47	24	8 29
13 Thur.		Sirius rises 3 38	5	14	6	46	2	8 51
14 Fri.		[thunder	5	15	6	45	20	9 17
15 Sat.		Day 13 58	5	16	6	44	3	9 43
16 Sun.		B. Camden 80	5	17	6	43	16	10 17
17 Mon.		♀ stat. ☽ sets 8 55	5	18	6	42	29	10 58
18 Tues.		[sultry	5	19	6	41	1	11 48
19 Wed.		Arct. sets 11 17	5	20	6	40	28	morn..
20 Thur.		♂ ○ h	5	21	6	39	15	0 50
21 Fri.		♂ sets 8 3.	5	22	6	38	27	2 3
22 Sat.		○ in Perigee	5	23	6	37	22	3 23
23 Sun.		○ enters ☽	5	25	6	35	27	rises
24 Mon.		♀ Gr. elong.	5	26	6	34	2	7 16
25 Tues.		Lyra sou. 8 13	5	27	6	33	26	7 43
26 Wed.		[fine	5	28	6	32	3	8 9
27 Thur.		B. L. Island 76	5	29	6	31	24	8 36
28 Fri.		[weather	5	30	6	30	8	9 5
29 Sat.		Fomal sou. 0 18	5	31	6	29	20	9 39
30 Sun.		6 24 ♀	5	32	6	28	11	10 16
31 Mon.		Day 12 54	5	33	6	27	15	10 59

The GARDEN, &c. — Sow spinage, cauliflowers, onions, cabbages, coleworts, lettuce, cresses, chervil, and corn salad for winter use; transplant brocoli to ground where it is to remain for flowering; plant slips of savory, thyme, sage, hyssop, rosemary, lavender, and other aromatic plants; continue to sow radish, cresses, and turnip seed; sow anemones, ranunculuses, fritillary, tulip, and narcissus seed; dig a border for early tulip roots, and others for hyacinths, &c. sow annuals to stand the winter, and shift auriculas into fresh pots; cut down the stalks of plants that are done flowering, and save such seeds as you want, &c.

SEPTEMBER, Ninth Month, hath 30 Days.

Moon's PHASES.

N. Moon	8	○	28 M	F. Moon	22	2	13 M	
First Qr.	D	15	9	Last Qr.	C	29	2	28 A.

M.D	Wk. D	Remarkable Days, &c	○ rises		○ sets		D's Pla.	D's rises H. M.
			H.	M.	H.	M.		
1	Tues.	7 th s. rise 9 33 [Now]	5	34	6	26	11	11 49
2	Wed.	♀ rises 2 3	5	35	6	25	12	morn.
3	Thur.	Def. Tr. 83—D in Ap.	5	37	6	23	13	10 45
4	Fri.	Chefa. Sea-fight 81	5	38	6	22	14	11 46
5	Sat.	B's Eye rises 10 35	5	39	6	21	14	12 48
6	SUN.	Dog Days end	5	40	6	20	15	13 51
7	Mon.	[expect	5	42	6	18	15	14 51
8	Tues.	N Moon 11, ○ eclips.	5	43	6	17	16	ssets
9	Wed.	Sirius rises 2 20	5	44	6	16	16	7 4
10	Thur.	[cooler]	5	45	6	15	16	7 28
11	Fri.	B. Bradyw. 77, 6 11 8	5	46	6	14	17	7 54
12	Sat.	Day 12 26	5	48	6	12	17	8 25
13	SUN.	N. Lond. burnt 81	5	49	6	11	18	9 3
14	Mon.	24 rises 3 31	5	50	6	10	18	9 49
15	Tues.	N. York taken 76	5	51	6	9	19	10 47
16	Wed.	[weather	5	52	6	8	19	11 54
17	Thur.	Arct. sets 9 32	5	53	6	7	20	morn.
18	Fri.	♂ ○ ♀	5	54	6	6	20	12 9
19	Sat.	D in Perigee	5	55	6	5	21	12 27
20	SUN.	[damp]	5	57	6	3	21	13 42
21	Mon.	Lyra sets 3 9	5	58	6	2	21	14 57
22	Tues.	D eclipsed	5	59	6	1	22	rises
23	Wed.	○ ent. 11, eq. D & N.	6	1	5	59	12	6 45
24	Thur.	Day's decr. 2 38	6	2	5	58	13	7 14
25	Fri.	Arnold's Plot 80	6	3	5	57	15	7 45
26	Sat.	Phila. tak. 77, 6 ○ 11	6	4	5	56	18	8 21
27	SUN.	[cold]	6	6	5	54	11	9 1
28	Mon.	6 ♀ 24	6	7	5	53	23	9 50
29	Tues.	Fomal. sou. 10 23	6	8	5	52	20	10 45
30	Wed.	Day 11 42	6	9	5	51	17	11 44
			[mornings]					

The GARDEN, &c.—A new work begins this month, by preparing for next season. Tear up all the annuals that are done flowering, and cut down such perennials as are past their beauty; plant tulips and other flower roots; look to the turnip beds and thin them, leaving the turnips at six inches distance; weed the spinach, onions, and other new sown plants; earth up your celery; sow young fallading upon warm well-shelter'd borders, clean asparagus beds; transplant gooseberries and currants, and plant strawberries and raspberries. Gather your fruit; do it with care, early in the morning, &c.

OCTOBER, Tenth Month, hath 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

N. Moon	7	2	57 A.	F. Moon	21	2	14 A.
Firſt Qr.	D	14	4	2 A.	Last Qr.	C	29 10 43 M

M. D	Wk. D	Remarkable Days, &c.	○rises		○sets		○'s Fla. S.D.	○rises H. M.
			H	M	H	M.		
1	Thur.	○ in Apogee [Slight]	6	10	5	50	○	morn.
2	Fri.	♀ rises 2 53	6	11	5	49	○	○ 45
3	Sat.	7's rise 7 38	6	12	5	48	22	1 46
4	SUN.	B. German. 77, 6 ♀ ½	6	13	5	47	13	2 49
5	Mon.	[frosts]	6	15	5	45	17	3 50
6	Tuſ. E	B's Eye rises 8 43	6	16	5	44	18	4 51
7	Wed.	N. Moon 22, ○ eclip.	6	17	5	43	12	fets
8	Thur.	D. Treaty 82	6	18	5	42	26	6 5
9	Fri.		6	20	5	40	11	6 35
10	Sat.	Sirius rises 9 43	6	21	5	39	23	7 11
11	SUN.		6	22	5	38	14	7 56
12	Mon.	[heavy]	6	23	5	37	20	8 50
13	Tuſ. E	24 rises 2 15	6	25	5	35	19	9 55
14	Wed.		6	26	5	34	19	11 6
15	Thur.	Eſopus bt. 77	6	27	5	33	20	morn.
16	Fri.	Burg. cap. 77	6	28	5	32	17	○ 21
17	Sat.	Cornw. cap 81	6	29	5	31	16	1 36
18	SUN.	[dews]	6	30	5	30	15	2 48
19	Mon.	Arct. sets 7 35	6	31	5	29	29	3 58
20	Tuſ. E	Redb. 77, ½ rises 2 14	6	32	5	28	19	5 7
21	Wed.		6	33	5	27	27	rises
22	Thur.	[bealthy]	6	35	5	25	8	5 48
23	Fri.	○ ent. 11, 6 ○ 5	6	36	5	24	23	6 21
24	Sat.	Lyra sets 1 8	6	37	5	23	11	7 1
25	SUN.	[dry]	6	38	5	22	18	7 48
26	Mon.	Day's deer. 3 54	6	39	5	21	20	8 41
27	Tuſ. E	[weather]	6	41	5	19	13	9 36
28	Wed.	B. Whitep. 76	6	42	5	18	25	10 38
29	Thur.	○ in Apogee	6	43	5	17	11	11 39
30	Fri.	6 ♀ 11	6	44	5	16	18	morn.
31	Sat.	H rises 3 59	6	45	5	15	13	○ 40

The GARDEN, &c.—Earth up your celery, chardons, and the stems of brocoli plants, to protect them from frost; transplant Dutch and common lettuce to warm borders for the winter; plant out cauliflower where they can be sheltered; sow another crop of peas, and plant more beans; sow all sorts of fallad herbs upon decayed hot-beds, such as radish, lettuce, cresses, &c. make plantations of the suckers of gooseberries, raspberries, and currants; plant all sorts of forest trees that shed their leaves, &c.—Avoid tipſifying and being late out at night; a cold caught now may last you the whole year.

NOVEMBER, Eleventh Month, hath 30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

N. Moon	6	4	13 M	F. Moon	20	4	52 M
First Qr	D	12	11 2 A.	Last Qr.	C	28	7 53 M

M.D.	Wk. D.	Remarkable Days, &c.	Orisces	sets	D'st	Orisces
			H. M.	H. M.	Pla.	S.D.
1	SUN.	<i>All Saints</i> [Expect	6 46	5 14	3	1 42
2	Mon.	<i>All Souls</i> — ♀ rises 4 4	6 47	5 13	25	2 42
3	Tues.	St. Jo tak. 75, 7 th & fo. 12	6 48	5 12	26	3 42
4	Wed.	♀ Gr. elong.	6 49	5 11	21	4 43
5	Thur.	[cloudy]	6 50	5 10	3	5 55
6	Fri.	N. Moon	6 51	5 9	18	sets
7	Sat.	2 nd rises 0 57	6 52	5 8	1	5 54
8	SUN.	[damp]	6 53	5 7	16	6 47
9	Mon.	Day 10 12	6 54	5 6	13	7 48
10	Tues.	D in Perigee	6 55	5 5	15	8 50
11	Wed.	[weather]	6 56	5 4	27	10 13
12	Thur.	Sirius rises 10 17	6 57	5 3	14	11 26
13	Fri.	Mont. taken 75	6 58	5 2	28	morn.
14	Sat.	h rises 0 46	6 59	5 1	2	0 38
15	SUN.	[foggy]	7 0	4 0	25	1 49
16	Mon.	F. Wash taken 76	7 1	4 59	29	2 56
17	Tues.	[mornings]	7 2	4 58	22	4 2
18	Wed.	F. Lee taken 76	7 3	4 57	8	5 8
19	Thur.	[falling]	7 3	4 57	19	6 15
20	Fri.	Arct. rises 3 19	7 4	4 56	II	rises
21	Sat.	[weather]	7 5	4 55	14	5 38
22	SUN.	○ enters ♀	7 5	4 55	26	6 29
23	Mon.	Lyra sets 11 4	7 6	4 54	25	7 23
24	Tues.	6 ○ ♀ inf.	7 7	4 53	21	8 22
25	Wed.	N. York eva. 83	7 7	4 53	8	9 23
26	Thur.	Fomal. sets 10 48	7 8	4 52	14	10 23
27	Fri.	II ○ 24	7 9	4 51	26	11 23
28	Sat.	6 D 24	7 10	4 50	3	morn.
29	SUN.	II ○ h — Advent	7 10	4 50	20	0 23
30	Mon.	H rises 2 2 — St. And.	7 11	4 49	26	1 23
		[boar frost]				

The GARDEN, &c.—If the season is mild, you may continue to prune apple-trees, but beware of frosts or rains when the wounds are fresh; transplant honey-suckles and spireas, with other hardy flowering shrubs; weed your spinage, and sow carrots for spring; trench your ground, and lay it up in ridges to mellow; set crab tree stocks to graft on; continue to plant suckers and cuttings of gooseberries, &c. make hot-beds for asparagus; clean borders, and destroy weeds; fell coppices and lop trees; plant timber and fruit trees; sow more peas — The best physic this month is, smart exercise, warm clothes, and wholesome diet.

DECEMBER, Twelfth Month, hath 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

N. Moon	5	4	5 A.	F. Moon	19	9	5 A.
First Qr.	D 12	7	42 M	Last Qr.	C 28	3	8 M

M.D	Wk. D	Remarkable Days, &c.	○ rises H. M.	○ sets H. M.	D's Pla. S.D.	D rises H. M.
1	Tuef.	7* ^s fcu. 11 2 [Look for	7 11	4 49	—	2 24
2	Wed.	Ω rises 5 4	7 12	4 48	29	3 26
3	Thur.	§ stat.	7 13	4 47	M	4 36
4	Fri.	Day's decr. 5 2	7 13	4 47	26	5 49
5	Sat.	N. Moon	7 14	4 46	—	sets
6	SUN.	[cloudy	7 14	4 46	26	5 25
7	Mon.	D in Perigee	7 15	4 45	13	6 34
8	Tuef.	Gr. Br. 75, δ rises 6 6	7 15	4 45	25	7 50
9	Wed.	[rainy	7 16	4 44	23	9 7
10	Thur.	Sirius rises 8 22	7 16	4 44	24	10 21
11	Fri.	[snowy	7 16	4 44	36	11 31
12	Sat.	[frosty	7 17	4 43	22	morn.
13	SUN.	§ Gr. elong.	7 17	4 43	19	0 39
14	Mon.	4 rises 10 31	7 17	4 43	19	1 45
15	Tuef.	Reg. rises 9 44	7 17	4 43	8	2 51
16	Wed.	[weather	7 18	4 42	15	3 56
17	Thur.	h stat.	7 18	4 42	28	5 1
18	Fri.	[clear	7 18	4 42	11	6 5
19	Sat.	h rises 10 16	7 18	4 42	23	rises
20	SUN.	[froz.	7 18	4 42	26	5 4
21	Mon.	Spica n ^g rises 1 51	7 18	4 42	17	6 1
22	Tuef.	○ ent. 13, Sho. Day	7 18	4 42	29	7 1
23	Wed.	D in Apogee	7 18	4 42	8	8 1
24	Thur.	Day 9 24	7 18	4 42	23	9 2
25	Fri.	CHRISTMAS, δ Ω δ	7 18	4 42	19	10 0
26	Sat.	St. Steph.—Hessi. tak. 76	7 18	4 42	16	10 59
27	SUN.	St. John	7 17	4 43	28	11 58
28	Mon.	II ○ H [ice	7 17	4 43	—	morn.
29	Tuef.	Fomal. sets 8 24	7 17	4 43	23	0 59
30	Wed.	[snow	7 17	4 43	M	2 2
31	Thur.	H ^g rises 11 49	7 17	4 43	20	3 11

The GARDEN, &c.—Plant cabbages and savoys for feed; sow another crop of peas, and more beans, to take chance of succeeding; sow all sorts of stones, kernels, &c. plant vines, and stocks for grafting; trench and dung ground for borders; towards the end of the month, sow cresses and other filled herbs on a moderate hot-bed, and cover them with mats; make another bed for asparagus, to yield an extra supply, &c. —† Remember old Parr's maxim, who lived 152 years, i.e. Keep your feet warm by exercise, your head cool by temperance, never eat till you are hungry, and never drink till you are thirsty.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF ASTRONOMY:

“ The spacious firmament on high,
“ And all the blue ethereal sky,
“ And spangl'd Heav'ns, a shining frame,
“ Their great original proclaim.”

ASTRONOMY is a Science which treats of the motions and distances of the heavenly bodies, and of their various appearances.—It is a Science, which, the more it is known, shews the wonders of Nature, and displays the astonishing power and goodness of GOD, the almighty creator and preserver of the Universe.

The *Ptolemaic* System had long been the established and orthodox belief; according to which, the Earth was one extensive plane fixed in the centre of a great system, around which moved the Sun, Moon, and Stars; and these were supposed to be placed in separate chrysaline spheres, inclosed by a grand concave, the whole of which was thought to be meant for the use of this Earth alone.

The true system of the Universe is denominated the *Copernican*, or Solar System, comprehending the Sun, the primary and secondary Planets, and the Comets (which may be considered as a different species of Planets) revolving about the Sun as their common centre. The Earth is now considered as only a Planet, revolving, with six others, round the Sun. The Sun, the most immense, the most glorious, and the most beneficial of all the heavenly luminaries, is the fountain of heat, and light, and vegetation to this vast system.

The paths which the Planets describe in their revolutions round the Sun, are called their Orbits. The number of Planets in the Solar System is seven, viz. *Mercury*, *Venus*, the *Earth*, *Mars*, *Jupiter*, *Saturn*, and *Her-schel* (or *Georgium Sidus*, lately discovered). The two first of these are called *inferior Planets*, because they are nearer to the centre of gravity than the Earth, or, they are below the Earth with respect to that centre; and the other five are called *superior Planets*, because they are above the Earth, and farther from the Sun.—These Planets are called *primary*, in order to distinguish them from 14 other bodies, called *secondary Planets*, Moons, or *Satellites*, which revolve about their respective *Primaries* from west to east, and, at the same time, accompanying them round the Sun.—The Earth has one satellite (the Moon), Jupiter has four, Saturn has seven, and Her-schel has two.

Besides these Planets, there are innumerable other bodies, commonly called Stars, which we see in a clear night, illuminating and adorning “ the spacious firmament on high,” and all demanding our gratitude and admiration.

The Planets are opaque, spherical bodies, receiving their light from the Sun, which, in their various revolutions, they are sometimes nearer to, and sometimes farther from.—By the transit of *Venus* over the Sun in the years 1761 and 69, we now know the distances of the Planets from the Sun better than before, as may be seen by the following Table, which will give our Readers an idea of that most stupendous and wonderful machine, the *Solar System*.

A TABLE of the DIAMETERS and PERIODS of the several
PLANETS in the SOLAR SYSTEM.

Planets	Miles Diameter	Distance from the Sun	Ann. Period rou. the Sun			Diurn. Rota. on its Axis
			Y.	D.	H.	
The Sun	0 0 0					25 6 0
Mercury	3,000	36,481,468	0	87 23		unknown
Venus	9,300	68,891,486	0	224 17	24 8 0	
Earth	7,970	95,173,000	1	0 0	1 0 0	
(Moon	2,180	Ditto	1	0 0	29 12 44)	
Mars	5,400	145,014,148	1	321 17	1 0 40	
Jupiter	94,000	494,990,970	11	314 18	0 9 56	
Saturn	78,000	907,956,130	22	167 6	unknown	
Herschel	34,000	1,815,912,290	83	121 0	unknown	

“ ‘I’^h unwearied Sun, from day to day,
“ Doth his Creator’s power display ;
“ And publishes to ev’ry land,
“ The wo^k of an Almighty hand !”

OF THE PLANETS.

SATURN ♄, by reason of its great distance, appears to the eye with but a feeble light

JUPITER ♃ is easily seen, being very bright and resplendent.

MARS ♀, is a ruddy fiery colour’d Planet.

VENUS ♀, is the brightest of all the Planets, constantly attending the Sun, and never distant from him above 47 degrees; when it goes before the Sun, it is sometimes called Lucifer, and when it follows the Sun, Hesperus.

MERCURY ♀, is a little bright Planet, the Sun’s constant companion, from whose side he never dep^rts above 28 degrees, and, by that means, is usually hid in the Sun’s superior splendor.

HERSCHEL ♀ (by some called the *Georgium Sidus*), is the newly discovered Planet.

From these descriptions, the different Planets may be distinguished; for, after sun-set, if you see a Planet nearer to the East than the West, you may conclude it is neither Mercury nor Venus, and may determine whether it is Saturn, Jupiter, or Mars, by the colour of the light, by which also he may discover Venus and Mercury.

OF THE FIVE ASPECTS, &c.

Conjunction ♂, that is, when two Planets are in one Sign.—Quartile ♪, when two Planets are distant four Signs, or 120 Degrees.—Opposition ♀, when two Planets are distant six Signs or 180 Degrees.—Sextile ♪, when two Planets are distant two Signs, or 60 Degrees.—Trine △, when two Planets are distant three Signs, or 90 Degrees.

Besides these there are two opposite points on the Ecliptic, by some called *Nodes*, but more commonly called the Dragon’s Head and the Dragon’s Tail.—Also, the Moon’s ascending Node ♀, and the Moon’s descending Node ♀.

* * * * *

“ In Reason’s ear they all rejoice,
“ And utter forth a grateful voice ;
“ For ever singing as they shine,
“ *The hand that made us is Divine !*”

Of OLD and NEW STYLE, TIME, &c.

THE Egyptians and Romans supposed the day began at midnight, as it is now considered by most of the nations of Europe, and by the States of America. The Babylonians, Persians, &c. began it at sun-rise; and the Jews, Grecians, &c. at sun-set.—In Astronomy, however, it begins noon, or when the Sun is at his meridian.

In the Julian Calendar, or Old Style, about 45 years before Christ, a method of reckoning time was adopted by Julius Cesar, much preferable to any that had been before used. A year was supposed to consist of 365 days and 6 hours; three succeeding years were considered as common years, but, on account of the annual excess of 6 hours, the 4th year was to contain 366 days, and this was called Leap Year. As the Solar Year, however, is not exactly 365 days and 6 hours, but 365 days 5 hours 48 minutes and 48 seconds, it follows, that the Julian year exceeded the Solar 11 mins. and 12 secs. This annual increase amounts to one day in 129 years. Notwithstanding this inaccuracy, the Julian style was used in Europe till the year 1582, when it was reformed by Pope Gregory, who introduced what is now called the Gregorian, or New Style.

It having been found that the Vernal Equinox (at which time, in fact, the year ought to commence) which had been fixed on the 21st of March by the Council of Nice, held in the year 325, happened on the 11th of March 1582, the difference was taken from the October of that year, and the 21st of the next March reduced to the true time of the Equinox. However rational this plan was, such is the power of Prejudice, it was not adopted in England till the year 1752, when 11 days were struck out of the Calendar, and the 3d became the 14th of September.—The Old Style is still in use in Russia.

Much has been said about the impious presumption of the French in giving new names to their months and days—Not entering into a justification of the crimes and extravagancies of the various leaders of that wonderful people, we believe, after an impartial enquiry, it will be found, that, in this particular, they have more reason on their side, than Prejudice or Ignorance is willing to allow them. It is well known, that our present terms, January, February, &c. Sunday, Monday, &c. are all derived from the Heathen Deities that were in fashion before the promulgation of Christianity—How then, as Christians, do we presume to blame an alteration, which excludes the remains of Paganism, and brings with it so much appropriate meaning and natural significance?—But we have a striking example, in this country, of the simplicity and propriety of a system founded on common-sense principles, in the conduct of that respectable society of people called Quakers,

who have thrown out all the Heathenish derivations, and use the simple terms of First, Second, Third, &c. both to days and months.—This is not, however, a new subject; many able and pious men have endeavoured to subvert the present absurd and unchristian derivations—but in vain; so difficult is it to overcome bigotted opinions and obstinate habits.

As the affairs of France necessarily attract the serious attention of all the civilized world, and of none more than the people of these States—and as every man who reads a News-paper must frequently be perplexed with the terms of the new Calendar, the following abridgement, it is hoped, will serve as a useful explanation of it.

AN EPITOME OF THE FRENCH CALENDAR. AUTUMN.

Months.	In English.	Term, or Time.
VINDEMAIRE,	Vintage Month, from	Sept. 22 to Oct. 21
BRUMAIRE,	Fog Month,	Oct. 22 to Nov. 20
FRUMAIRE,	Sleet Month,	Nov. 21 to Dec. 20
WINTER.		
NUVOSE,	Snow Month, from	Dec. 21 to Jan. 19
PLUVIOSE,	Rain Month,	Jan. 20 to Feb. 18
VENTOSE,	Wind Month,	Feb. 19 to March 20
SPRING.		
GERMINAL,	Elefom Month, from	March 21 to April 19
FLOREAL,	Flower Month,	April 20 to May 19
FRAIREAL,	Pasture Month,	May 20 to June 18
SUMMER.		
MESSIDOR,	Harvest Month, from	June 19 to July 18
THERMIDOR,	Hot Month,	July 19 to Aug. 17
FRUCTIDOR,	Fruit Month,	Aug. 18 to Sept. 16.

The remaining 5 days are called *Complimentary Days*, or Feasts, dedicated thus:—Sept. 17 to Virtues, Sept. 18 to Genius, Sept. 19 to Opinion, Sept. 20 to Labour, and Sept. 21 to Rewards.—The month is divided into 3 weeks of 10 days, each day called by a Latin numeral; the last day of every decade is a *Day of Rest*.

Besides the significant names which the French have given to the Months in their new Calendar, they have also an appropriate appellation for every day in the year.—As a specimen, for the information of our Readers, we select the month *Fructidor* (Fruit Month), which answers to parts of our August and September.

1 Primidi, Plum	11 Primidi, W.melor	21 Primidi, Eglantine
2 Duodi, Millet	12 Duodi, Fennei,	22 Deodi, Nut
3 Tridi, Puff-ball	13 Tridi, Bar.tree	23 Tridi, Hop
4 Quartidi, An.corn	14 Quartidi, Walnut,	24 Quartidi, Ty.millet
5 Quintidi, Bar	15 Quintidi, Gudgeon	25 Quintidi, Craw-fish
6 Sextidi, Tuberose	16 Sextidi, Orange	26 Sextidi, S.orange
7 Septidi, Barley	17 Septidi, Mo.wort	27 Septidi, Gold rod
8 Octidi, Sw.wort	18 Octidi, Bk.thorn	28 Octidi, Maize,
9 Nonidi, Liquorice	19 Nonidi, As.tongue	29 Nonidi, Clt.tree
20 Decadi, Ladder	20 Decadi, Hod	30 Decadi, Basket

The original inhabitants of this country, America, many years before there could be any idea of a revolution in France, went upon the natural principle of giving names to their Moons, or Months, descriptive of the season; indeed one would almost think that the modern French Calendar-makers had the Indian system on the table before them—We give this curious article in the Author's own words:—

“ Considering their ignorance of Astronomy (says Mr. Carver) the Indians have divided time in a very rational manner. They count their years by winters, or, as they express themselves, by snows. They reckon their years by moons, and make them consist of 12 synodical or lunar months, observing, when 30 moons have waned, to add a supernumerary one, which they term the Lost Moon, and then they begin to count as before.

“ Every month, with them, has a name expressive of the season.—For instance, they call March (in which their year begins at the first new moon after the vernal Equinox) the Worm Moon, or Month, because, at this time, the worms quit their retreats, and begin to appear—April they call the Month of Plants—May, the Month of Flowers—June, the Hot Month—July, Buck Moon—August, Sturgeon Moon—September, Corn Moon—October, the Travelling Moon, as, in this month, they travel to the places where they intend to hunt during the winter—November, Beaver Moon—December, the Hunting Moon—January, the Cold Moon, as the cold is generally more intense this month than any other—And, February, they call the Snow Moon.—They make no division of weeks; but days they count by sleeps, half days by pointing to the sun at noon, and quarters by the rising and setting of the sun, to express which they make use of very significant hieroglyphics.”

ALMANACKS. — The ancient Saxons used to engrave upon certain square sticks, about a foot in length, the courses of the Moon during the year, whereby they were able to tell when the new moons, full moons, and changes, should happen; and these carved boards they called *All-mon-aught*, that is to say, *All men beed*, i. e.; the attention which all men ought to pay the Moon. From hence is derived the word *Almanack*.

EARLY RISING. — The difference between rising every morning at 6 or at 8 o'clock, in the course of 40 years, amounts to 29,000 hours, or 3 years 121 days 16 hours, which will afford exactly 8 hours a day for ten years!—What a weighty consideration is this to mankind, whose longest life is but a span; more particularly those who waste these precious hours in bed, and who could spend them either in the necessary dispatch of business, in the improvement of their mind, or in the healthful exercise of the body—[See Dr. Franklin's amusing address to the people of Paris]

A Cure for inflamed Eyes—Bathe them frequently with Rose and Plantane waters, mixed in equal quantities.

Head,

Neck,

Breast,

Bowels,

Secrets,

Knees,

Arms,

Heart,

Reins,

Thighs,

Legs,



Feet.

[Those who imagine that the Signs of the Zodiac influence the human body, will look at the day of the month in the Calendar, and against it, in the sixth column, stands the Sign the Moon is in, which shews the part of the body it is supposed to influence or govern.]

Or ASTROLOGY.

Astrology has been defined to be "a conjectural Science, which teaches to judge of the effects and influences of the Stars, and to foretell future events by the different aspects and situations of the heavenly bodies"—by others it is pronounced to be "a noble Science, by which we learn the influence that the celestial Planets have on our bodies, and the sovereign authority which they maintain over human actions!"—Astrology, like Priestcraft, in times of ignorance and superstition, was a very profitable trade to Soothsayers, Conjurors, Fortune-tellers, &c. but as true Science and Knowledge increased, that craft, like the other, fell into discredit.—Yet, strange to tell, there are many people, even in this "enlightened country," who still believe in this pretended Art, and, with whom, an Almanack is thought to be very imperfect that does not display the influence of the Stars, &c.

The following is the plainest account of what is called Judicial, or Almanack Astrology, that we know of—If it does not increase Knowledge, it may gratify curiosity.

Of the Twelve Signs of the ZODIAC.

The Ram, the Bull, the heavenly Twins,
And near the Crab the Lyon shines,
The Virgin and the Scales;
The Scorpion, Archer, and Sea Goat,
The Man who holds the Water-pot,
And Fish with glittering tails.

ARIES, or the Ram ♑, governs, it is said, the head—his nature is cold and dry.

TAURES, or the Bull ♂, governs the neck and throat—his nature is also cold and dry.

GEMINI, or the Twins ♊, in conjunction with Leo, governs the heart and back—their nature is hot and dry.

CANCER, or the Crab ♋, governs the breast and stomach—his nature is cold and moist.

LEO, or the Lyon ♌, in conjunction with Gemini, governs the heart and back—is by nature the same.

VIRGO, or the Virgin ♍, governs the bowels and belly—by nature the is cold and dry.

LIBRA, or the Balance ♎, governs the reins and belly—by nature is hot and moist.

SCORPIO, or the Scorpion ♏, governs the privates—by nature also hot and moist.

SAGITARIUS, or the Archer ♐, governs the hips and thighs—by nature is moist and warm.

CAPRICORN, or the Goat ♑, governs the hams and knees—by nature is hot and dry.

AQUARIUS, or the Water-man ♒, governs the legs—he, by nature, is hot and moist.

PISCES, or the Fishes ♓, govern the feet—they, by nature are cold and moist.—[See opposite page.]

Of the SEVEN PLANETS.

The seven Planets pass through the twelve houses of the Zodiac in more or less time, according to the size of the respective orbs; and as these Planets pass thro' the 12 Signs, they are said to be in such and such houses, that is, if the Sun is in Aries, he is in the first house, which he enters on the 10th day of March, at which time the Spring begins—when he has gone thro' Aries, he enters Taurus in April, Gemini in May, and so on. When any of the Planets are in a sign of their own nature, that is, if a cold Planet be in a cold Sign, or a hot Planet in a hot Sign, then the nature of the Planet is dignified; but, if it is in one contrary to its own nature, then is the Planet debilitated, and made weaker. Thus, according to their position, in the opinion of Astrologists, do their effects operate on the human body.

The Planets are supposed to govern the days of the week thus:

The Sun presides over Sunday;

The Moon over Monday;	—	Jupiter over Thursday;
Mars — Tuesday;	—	Venus — Friday;
Mercury — Wednesday;	—	Saturn — Saturday.

Of the Influence which the PLANETS have on the human Body.

Saturn, it is said, governs the right ear, the back, and bones; and the diseases which he is supposed to influence are agues, cancers, choler, coughs, palsies, rheums, looseness of blood, &c.

Jupiter governs the lungs, ribs, liver, and arteries; and the diseases he directs are, pleurisies and apoplexies, too much wind, &c.

Mars governs the gall and the reins; distempers, fevers, jaundice, madness, carbuncles, &c.

Venus governs the loins, matrix, and breasts; and the diseases incident to these, such as, hot love, cold love, mad lovers, despairing lovers, nonsensical lovers, and such like.

Mercury governs the brains, thought, memory, speech, and the tongue; and the diseases incident thereto.

The Sun governs the eyes, the heart, and the right side; diseases, such as colds, fluxes, head-aches, &c.

The Moon is said to have a very great influence on the human body indeed, such as the left eye of a man, and the right eye of a woman, and the brains of both sexes; with the distempers incident thereto, such as, madness, insanity, whimsicalities, oddities, extreme hobihesicalness, and the like.

Of the TWELVE HOUSES.

The knowledge of the Twelve Houses was a great mystery to the ancients; but the superior industry and sagacity of later Astrologists have discovered, that, by the Twelve Houses, almost every thing may be foretold concerning either man or woman.

1. The Ascendant House; Astrologers call this the House of Life.
2. The Succedent House, denoting wealth or riches.
3. Of brethren, kindred, and alliance.
4. Of possessions and lands of inheritance.
5. Of love and mirth, the birth of children, &c.
6. Cadent—signifying disease and sickness.
7. The West Angle—the angle of scandal, quarrels, and law-suits.
8. Succedent of the West Angle, a signifier of death.
9. Another Cadent, signifying Religion and Learning.
10. This shews dignity, honour, and preferment.
11. The signification of hope, amity, and friendship.
12. Signifying misery and all its consequences.

Of PHYSIOGNOMY.

It is obvious, that the form of the features display the inward sensations of the mind. It is impossible for a man to feel any passion, such as love, fear, hatred, &c. without the countenance expressing that passion. That passion, therefore, which is predominant in the heart or mind, will be visibly expressed by the countenance; consequently, Physiognomy is not a very difficult art, altho' there are certain general rules by which the judgement ought to be guided, and by which the judicious observer will be able to pronounce, what are the emotions, the desires, or the passions of the mind.



OF PALMISTRY.

Anatomists divide the hand into three parts, viz. the wrist, the body of the hand, and the fingers. In Palmistry, the first of these three parts called the Palm of Mars; the second, the hollow of the hand, extending from the extremity of the thumb towards the little finger; and, the third, is the five fingers, named thus, *Tolius, Index, Medius, Annularis, and Utricularis.*

In Palmistry there are seven lines, or parts of the hand, viz.

1 The wrist;	4 The liver line—	5 The finger line
2 The line of fortune;	6 The percursor of the hand;	
3 The middle natural line;	7 The girdle of Venus.	

He, or she, who practices Palmistry, ought to look in the left hand for the foundations of his predictions, as all the veins of that hand, and the lines of it, lead to the heart, which is the seat of life, and the grand magazine of desires, passions, and affections. You need not look for any thing in the right hand, but for the number of years, and the diseases the person will have, and for them look in the wrist. Observe well the temper and constitution of the person, before you venture a prediction; take care that the body be not tired or fatigued with too much action, for heat draws the blood from its centre to the extreme parts, that so the natural heat is dispersed or exhausted. Be cautious also of the brawny part of the hand, for if it be hardened by labour, it clouds and obscures the lines. Examine not the hands of children under seven years of age, for they being (it is said) governed by the Moon, the substance of the body is fluid and uncertain; nor is it safe to judge when the person is fasting, or abounding with too much meat or drink, observing a fit temperament; and beware of the person's being agitated by fear, anger, grief, &c. for in these cases the body always receives a disordered impression. But when in a calm state, the hand is, as it were, the looking-glass of the mind, wherein we discover the desires, the affections, and passions of the mind.

CAUTION—Written on a Box who died by eating un-ripe Fruit.

READER, whe'er thou art, beware

Of eating apple, peach, or pear;

In health like thee was I last year,

But un-ripe fruit has brought me here!

The honourable Advantages of HUSBANDRY.

NO employment of life is more healthful, more respectable, or more beneficial than husbandry. Its importance to the community is incalculable; it is the staff of life, and the support of the state. It has therefore been applauded by the best Writers, and celebrated by the finest Poets. The greatest nations have closely attended to it; the ancient Greeks and Romans, as do the modern Chinese and English; the latter nation sets lessons of rural economy to the whole world. In former times, the greatest men, both Philosophers and Generals, were practical farmers, labouring with their own hands. Cincinnatus quitted the plough to defend his country; and WASHINGTON, the wonder of the world, and the glory of America, resigned all the honours of the State in order to cultivate and improve his Farm.

Husbandry is not only the most healthful, but is also, when properly attended to, the most profitable of employments. Its effects are surprising, and in no country do they appear more striking than in America. Not many years have elapsed, since this country was inhabited by a slothful, ignorant people, when it was a vast desert. By the industry of the husbandman, behold the astonishing change! — Rich meadows, fertile fields, and numerous flocks! — With a rapidly increasing population, every where new villages, towns, and cities rise to our view! — Governed by wisdom, blest with liberty, actuated by sound morals, stimulated by honest industry, and favoured by Heaven, what scenes of earthly happiness will open in this western world to the distressed, persecuted, and oppressed people of Europe!

Such praise is due to those enterprising men who first began the cultivation and civilization of this country. And it is hoped, that their descendants, as they enjoy many superior advantages, will be excited, by a laudable ambition, to excel their forefathers not only in agriculture, but also in economy and temperance, in order that their country may enjoy greater dignity and consequence, but that they themselves may be blest with affluence and a happy independence.

To THE FARMER.

IF you find the balance of last year's accounts in your favour; if you have a sufficient stock in your corn-house and cellar, with plenty of wood without, and a good fire within, then, and not till then, may you begin to enjoy a happy new year.

Don't lose your time in consulting the stars, or trying what Planet rules the month — Tho' the weather column may threaten a gale, I would advise you never to suspend your scythe on a summer morning, when you see the prospect of a fair day, and that the grass demands your exertions.

Never let the Sun be up an hour before you leave your pillow; employ the hours well whilst he is above the horizon, and let the Moon and Stars take their own time to rise and set, whilst you relax from the labours of the day, and regale your body, or improve your mind, by a clean, cheerful tie-nae.

If you have enough of the produce of your farm to spare, so much as will load a wagon to market, consider, before you set out, what articles you will buy or take in exchange—Are your windows broken and in shabby condition, mend them, rather than buy bottles and drinking glasses—Do your out-houses want repair, or do you stand in need of a useful piece of furniture?—Don't waste your money in gewgaws—What think you of a small collection of useful books?—They will set out your room to much more advantage, than bottles, and glasses, and flaming liquors—You cannot, surely, hesitate between the food of the mind, and the poison of the body.

At any rate, you will let your children be properly fitted for School—Above all things, train their young minds to sound morale and early industry. Their improvement is your principal duty, as you hereafter expect their curses or their blessings. Create in them a taste for good books and useful knowledge, and be sure to keep them employed either in learning or some useful work—*Industry is the parent of all fine accomplishments.*

Exert yourself to have a good School, either at your own house or in the neighbourhood; but, be sure that the School-master is not only fit for his business, but that he is also a man of correct conduct—A wicked, immoral School-master, is a great evil.—In company with some of your sedate neighbours visit the School frequently; such visits, discreetly managed, will have a most salutary effect on both the master and his scholars.

Many other important objects will present themselves to your attention between the 1st of January and the 31st of December—Considering the shortness and uncertainty of life, January is a long time, and ought to be well employed. “Time is the most valuable of all articles, and every minute ought to be turned to some useful purpose.”—It will not be many years, perhaps you may hear more of my well-meant advices—If you make a good use of those I have now laid before you, I shall think my time well spent; and, I am sure, the Printer of this Almanack will not begrudge his labour in so good a cause, as the prosperity of the Farmer and the happiness of the Republic.

A PENNSYLVANIAN FARMER.

T R E E S.

Two things are essentially necessary to have good, healthy trees, and well-tasted fruit, viz. to graft your trees in proper time, and to prevent them from being infested with caterpillars and other vermin.—April and May are thought to be the best times for grafting or inoculating trees—Be very careful, early in spring, to prevent your trees from being infested with the eggs, or seeds, of caterpillars, &c.—Some Gardeners put a ring, or girdle, of tar, pitch, or turpentine round the tree; others dig all about the roots of the trees; and others hang tobacco leaves on the lower branches, in order to prevent vermin from creeping up and lodging among the branches, &c.

WEEVILS.—Pellitory of the Wall, a shrub so called, sown among corn, grain, bread, &c. or hung up near to hams or bacon, will destroy or prevent Weevils.

THE PEACH-TREE.

The Peach is the most delicious fruit that can be produced in any country. Fluxes are sometimes ascribed to the use of it, but this is only where it is imprudently eaten before it is ripe; for it is a well known fact, that in fluxes there is nothing so desirable to the sick person as a fully ripe peach; and few prescriptions are more beneficial in every stage of that disorder, than a ripe free-stone sweet peach.

The tree of this fruit may be produced in great varieties from the stone, but the best kinds are those propagated by inoculation.— This precious fruit, however, is forbidden to the slothful, the negligent, and the ignorant; for it can neither be obtained, nor preserved, but by skill and attention.

The Peach Tree is liable to three casualties, or misfortunes— The fly, which deposits its eggs near the root of the tree; the bursting of the bark by severe frost in winter; or, by the splintering off of the limbs at the fork of the tree. The Gardener who wishes to have well tasted, wholesome fruit, must carefully guard against these casualties.

The Early Free-stone is one of the finest Peaches; it comes most certainly to its kind from the stone. In 100 acres of this kind, there will scarcely be one four peach.

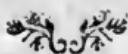
Those who can obtain the Apricot stone, will find it very advantageous to plant for stocks to inoculate upon; for, altho' they are not absolutely free from the ravages of the fly, yet they are less frequently attacked than the Peach-tree. Experiments have proved, that a Peach inoculated on the Apricot, will grow larger and rise higher than on the Peach stock.— [For further particulars, see last year's Register.]

The usefulness of good Peaches, which the health of ourselves and our children enjoins us to provide, and which a kind Providence has put within our reach, should urge us to our duty in taking the proper means to provide it. It has been said by a Gentleman who has had the experience of three-score years, "that a free use of really ripe good Peaches, would add 7 years to the life of every man in the State!"

A MARYLAND FARMER.

Under the pages of the Calendar, will be seen a variety of hints to the Gardener and Farmer. As these Directions are copied from a London publication, it is probable, in consequence of the difference of climate, that some of the articles may be too late in point of time, perhaps a month or six weeks — The Directions that here follow, are taken from a small book said to be written by an experienced Gentleman Gardener of *Virginia*; of course, they should be more exactly suited to the climate — Such of our Readers as are inclined to amuse themselves with that very rational and useful employment, GARDENING, will find, between the two Memorandums, many necessary hints, sufficient usefully to fill their gardens, and ornament their tables with wholesome vegetables.—

—London is in lat. 41, Richmond in 37.



VIRGINIAN DIRECTIONS for the GARDEN.

JANUARY—Prepare hot-beds for cucumbers; as little can be done this month in a garden, I would advise the preparing of your dung, and carrying it to your beds, that it may be ready to spread in February.

FEBRUARY—Sow asparagus; make your beds, and fork up the old ones; sow sugar-leaf cabbages; transplant cauliflowers; sow carrots, and transplant for seed; prick out endive for seed; sow lettuce; melons in hot-beds; sow parsnips; take up the old roots, and prick out for seed; sow peas, and prick them into your hot-beds; sow radishes twice; plant strawberries; plant out turnips for seed, spade deep, and make it fine; plant beans.

MARCH—Sow your artichokes; if fit, plant kidney-beans, cabbages, celery, parsley, cucumbers, currants, chamomile, nasturtium, featherfew, fennel, ivy, horse-radish, hyssop, lavender, lettuce, radishes twice, marjoram, marsh-mallow, mint, melons, millet, mugwort, onions and for seed, peas twice, potatoes, raspberries, rosemary, rue, spinach, tansey, thyme, and turnips. You may begin to mow your grass walks, and continue so to do every morning, and roll them; turf this month; plant box.

APRIL—If artichokes not sown last month, do it this; bushel and garden beans; sow cabbages, 12th, sow cauliflowers, celery, creases, nasturtium, lettuce, peas; sow radishes twice; sage will grow in this or any other month; sow salsify (goat's-beard) early, pepper, turnips; turf this month.

MAY—Latter end, broccoli, celery, cucumbers for pickles, endive, featherfew, hyssop, cuttings of marsh-mallow, melons, peas; sow radishes twice; kidney beans; turf this month.

JUNE—Cabbages should be sown; transplant do. sow radishes twice; prick out cauliflowers, do. broccoli; draw up by the roots ALL your weeds.

JULY—Transplant broccoli; sow cabbages, coleworts; transplant cauliflowers to stand; endive; gather millet seed; take up onions; sow radishes twice; sow turnips; plant kidney beans to preserve.

AUGUST—Sow cabbages; latter end, carrots; get your cucumber seed; sow creases, prick out endive, sow early lettuce, mullein, gather onion seed, plant garlic, get parsnip seed, 12th, sow peas for the fall; sow radishes; middle, sow spinach, those some say not till the 22th; sow turnips.

SEPTEMBER—Sow cabbages, 10th, sow cauliflowers; plant cuttings of currants, clary, comfrey; plant cuttings of gooseberries; sow radishes; plant layers or suckers of raspberries; rosemary; plant out strawberries, string your strawberries, and dress your beds; plant tansey.

OCTOBER—Latter end, cut down your asparagus, and cover your beds with dung; plant beans for spring; sow cabbages; 20, transplant cauliflowers, plant horse-radish, prick lettuce into boxes, sow peas for the hot-bed, radishes; turf this month.



NOVEMBER — Take up your cabbages, sow cabbages; take up your cauliflower such as are flowered, and house them; take up your carrots; trench all your vacant ground; prune your trees and vines; plant out every thing of the tree or shrub kind that has a root to it; if any thing is done to your artichokes, this is a good month; plant box; turf early.

DECEMBER — Cover your endive with brush; cover celery, and every thing else that needs shelter; if the weather will admit, turn over your ground that is trenched, in order to mellow and pulverize it. Whatever will prevent delay, and enable you to begin spading, in February, should be done this month.

The FARMER and GARDENER'S MANUAL:

To be said, or sung, every Day in the Year, Sundays excepted.

What is there to be sowed,

To be mowed,
To be hoed,
To be plowed,
To be harrowed,
To be fenceed,
To be lopp'd,
To be weeded,
To be dug,
To be planted,
To be watered,
To be trenched,
To be grubb'd,

To be raised in hot-beds,
To be manured,
To be transplanted,
To be thinned,
To be sheltered,
To be shaded,
To be gathered,
To be pruned,
To be trained,
To be grafted,
To be inoculated,
To be seeded,

In the Farm or Garden this day?

A CURE for the Distemper in Cattle.

The first symptoms are, loss of appetite, and holding the head lower than usual, with a drooping look. Begin immediately to give each cow three table spoons full of powdered brimstone, and a quart of green plantain juice, once a day for several days, and feed them on green plantain and peach leaves. Observe not to let them run out to water until some days after they are well, or they will kill themselves by drinking; but they must be watered moderately.

FOOD FOR CATTLE.

An eminent Grazier says, that the weed known to Farmers by the name of *Ajsmart*, and belonging to the genus *Polygonum* in the Linnean system, is a very wholesome fodder for cattle. It abounds in many meadows, and is generally deemed a nuisance in a field. Altho' the cattle will not touch it whilst green, yet, when made into hay, they will eat it as eagerly as they will Timothy; it is nourishing, and keeps the cattle warm and healthy. Several hundred tons of it have been made by the Gentleman who gives this information for the benefit of the Public.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

John Adams, Esq. President; — Tho. Jefferson, Esq. V.President;
John Marshall, Sec. of State; — Oli. Welcot, Sec. Treasury;
John Steel, Compt. Treasury; — Rich. Harrisen, Auditor Do.
J. S. Nourse, Register Do. — Wm. iller, Comr. Revenue;
Sam. Meredith, Treasurer; — Jof. Habersham, Post-Mr. General;
Sam. Dexter, Sec. at War; — en. Stoddard, Sec. of the Navy;
Major Gen. Alex. Hamilton, Insp. General of the Army;
L' inister Plenipotentiary at the Court of London, Rufus King;
Envoy to France, Oli. Elsworth, W.R. Davie, W.V. Murray.
Judiciary Department, Ch. Elsworth, Chief Justice; W. Cushing,
Wm. Patterson, Sam. Chase, B. Washington, —— Winchester,
Associate Judges; — Chas. Lee, Attorney General.

FEDERAL COURTS.

The Supreme Court of the U. States is held at the seat of Government on the first Monday in Feb. and August annually.

The Circuit Courts hold two sessions annually, viz. in Virginia on the 22d May and 22d November at Richmond — in N. Carolina on the 1st June and 30th November at Raleigh.

The District Courts hold four sessions annually, viz. in Virginia on the 3d Tuesdays in June and Decr. at Richmond; and on the 31 Tuesdays in March and Sept. at Williamsburg — in N. Carolina on the 1st Mondays in Jan. April, July, and Oct. at Newbern, Edenton, and Wilmington alternately — in Kentucky, on the 3d Tuesdays in March, June, Sept. and Decr. at Frankfort.

COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA.

Governor and Chief Magistrate, James Monroe, Esq.
Members of the Privy Council, John Pendleton, Lieut. Governor,
Alex. Rae, John Guerrant, John Cropton, James Wood, W.
Foulke, John W. White, and Alex. Stuart;
Treasurer of the State, Wm. Berkley; — Att. Gen. P.N. Nicholas;
Judges of the High Court of Appeals, Ed. Pendleton, Fr. Lyons,
Paul Carrington, Wm. Fleming, and Sp. Roan;
Judges of the General Court, Jos. Frentis, St. Geo. Tucker, Edm.
Winston, Rich. Parker, John Tyler, Jos. Jones, Wm. Nelson,
Paul Carrington, jun. R. White, and Arch. Stewart;
Chan. of the State, G. Wythe; — Auditor Pub. Accts, S. Shepherd;
Regr. Land Office, Wm. Price; — Rec. Gen. Loans, John Hopkins.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

Federal Court — On the 22d May and November.

General Court — On 9th June and November, 16 days each.

High Court of Chancery — On the 1st March, 12th May, and 10th Sept. the sessions in May and Sept. continue 24 juridical days, and that in March 18 days provisionally.

Court of Appeals — At the Capitol 10th April and October.

DISTRICT COURTS.

In the City of Richmond, Northumberland C-house, Pr Edward C-house, and Staunton, on 1st April and Sept. 15 days.
Charlottesville, King and Queen C-house, and Petersburg, on the 15th of April and September;

Fredericksburg and City of Williamsburg, 29th April and Sept.;
Suffolk, on the 12th May and 21st October;
Dumfries, on the 18th May and October;
Winchester, on the 15th April and 29th Sept.

Morgantown, on the 15th May and Sept.

Brunswick Court-house, on the 2d May and Octr.

Montgomery and Washington C-houses alternately, 2d May & Octr.
New London, on the 14th May and Sept.

Accomack C-house, on the 15th May and Octr.

Sweet Springs, Botetourt County, on the 18th May and Octr.

Each Court shall sit, if business requires, ten days, and no longer.

QUARTERLY COURTS.

Montgomery, Washington, and Wythe, in April, June, Septr. and November;

Westmoreland, in February, July, and October;

Cumberland, Patrick, Grayson, Hanover, Henry, and Powhatan, in Feb. April, July, and October;

Frederick, Fairfax, George, Loudon, Northampton, Nansemond, Stafford, Gloucester, Spotsylvania, and B. of Norfolk, in June;

Maddison, in Feb. May, July, and October;

Suffex, in June and Sept. — Hardy and Hampshire, in June;

Kenhawa, in April, June, and Sept. — Berkley, in May;

Pendleton, in March, June, August, and November;

Shenando, in Feb. — City of Williamsburg, in June;

Alexandria, in April, July, Sept. and Decr.

COUNTY COURTS.

1 *Monday* — Charlotte, Gloucester, Henrico, Isle of Wight, Ohio, Prince William, Petersburg, Fr Ann, Richmond, Albemarle, Franklin, Alexandria, and Williamsburg.

2 *Monday* — Buckingham, James City, King & Queen, Mecklenburg, Louisa, Monangahela, Mathews, Nansemond, Northumberland, Campbell, Northampton, Chesterfield, Stafford, Wood, and City of Richmond, 2d Monday in every month, except Sept then on the 1st Monday.

Monday — Amherst, Culpepper, Dinwiddie, Essex, Goochland, Fairfax, Harrison, Lancaster, Fr. Edward, York, Pittsylvania, Norfolk, and Southampton.

4 *Monday* — Augusta, Brunswick, Bedford, Cumberland, Fauquier, Halifax, K. William, Loudon, Middlesex, Randolph, Orange, Westmoreland, and Borough of Norfolk.

Last Monday — Henry and Accomack.

1 *Tuesday* — Montgomery, Pendleton, and Rockbridge.

2 *Tuesday* — Bath, Caroline, Kenhawa, Lee, Prince George, Shenando, and Wythe.

3 *Tuesday* — Monroe, Rockingham, and Washington.

4 *Tuesday* — Brook, Grayson, Ruffel, and Surrey.

Last Tuesday — Greenbrier.

3 *Wednesday* — Hanover and Powhatan.

1 *Thursday* — King George, Nottoway, and Suffex.

2 *Thursday* — Botetourt, Lunenburg, New Kent, and Warwick.

3 *Thursday* — Charles City and Spotsylvania.

4 Thursday—Amelia, Elizabeth City, Greensville, and Maddison.
1st Thursday—Patrick.

Berkley, the Monday after the 3d Tuesday.

Frederick, the 1st Monday before the 1st Tuesday.

Hampshire, the Monday after 2d Tuesday.

Hardy, the Wednesday after 2d Tuesday.

STATE of NORTH CAROLINA.

Governor, Benjamin Williams, Esq.

Council of State, Tho. Brown, R. Sutherland, Hen. Waters, John Branch, Eli. Mitchel, Nat. Jones, and Tho. Hill;

Secretary of State, Wm. White;

Treasurer, John Haywood;—Comptroller, John Craven;

Judges of the Superior Court, Spr. McCay, Alfred Moor, John L. Taylor, and Sam. Johnson;

Attorney General, Blake Baker;—Solicitor Gen. Edw. Jones.

Officers of the United States for North Carolina:

John Sitgraves, Judge; Benj. Woods, Attorney; Wm. Polk, Supervisor of the Revenue; Sher. Haywood, Comr. of Loans John S. West, Marshal.

SUPREME COURTS of LAW and EQUITY.

Salisbury and Newbern, 12th March and Sept.

Hillborough and Edenton, 6th April and Oct.

Fayetteville and Halifax, 23d April and Oct.

Wilmington, 13th May and Nov.—Morgan, 1st March and Sept.

COUNTY COURTS.

Anson, 3d Mondays of Jan. April, July, Oct.

Beaufort, 1st do. March, June, Sept Dec.

Bertie, 2d do. Feb. May, August, Nov.

Bladen, 1st do. June, Sept Dec. March.

Brunswick, 4th do. Jan. April, July, Oct.

Buncombe, 3d do. Jan April, July, Oct.

Burke, 4th do. Jan. April, July, Oct.

Cabarrus, 3d do. Jan. April, July, Oct.

Camden, 1st Monday in Feb. May, Aug. Nov.

Carteret, 3d do. Feb. May, August, Nov.

Caswell, 4th do. Jan. April, July, Oct.

Chatham, 2d do. Feb. May, Aug. Nov.

Chowan, 2d do. March, June, Sept. Dec.

Craven, 2d do. March, June, Sept Dec.

Cumberland, 2d do. Jan. April, July, Oct.

Currituck, last Monday in Feb. May, Aug. Nov.

Duplin, 3d do. Jan. April, July, Oct.

Edgecombe, 4th do. Feb. May, Aug. Nov.

Franklin, 2d do. March, June, Sept. Dec.

Gates, 3d do. Feb. May, Aug. Nov.

Glasgow, 3d do. Jan. April, July, Oct.

Granville, 1st do. Feb. May, Aug. Nov.

Guilford, 3d do. Feb. May, Aug. Nov.

Halifax, 3d do. Feb. May, Aug. Nov.

Hertford, 4th do. Feb. May, Aug. Nov.

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Hyde, last Monday in Feb. May, Aug Nov.
Johnston, last Monday in Feb. May, Aug. Nov.
Jones, 2d Monday in Feb. May, Aug. Nov.
Iredell, 3d do. Feb. May, Aug. Nov.
Lenoir, 1st do. Jan. April, July, Oct.
Lincoln, 1st do. Jan April, July, Oct.
Martin, 3d do. March, June, Sept Dec.
Mecklenburg, 4th do. Jan April, July, Oct.
Montgomery, 1st do Jan. April, July, Oct.
Moore, 3d do. Feb May, Aug. Nov.
Nash, 2d do. Feb. May, August, Nov.
New Hanover, 3d do. March, June, Sept. Dec.
Northampton, 1st do. March, June, Sept Dec.
Onslow, 2d do. Jan. April, July, Oct.
Orange, 4th do Feb. May, August, Nov.
Pasquotank, 1st do. March, June, Sept. Dec.
Perquimans, 2d do Feb. May, Aug. Nov.
Person, 1st do. March, June, Sept. Dec.
Pitt, 4th do Jan. April, July, Oct.
Randolph, 3d Feb. May, Aug. Nov.
Richmond, 2d do. Jan April, July, Oct.
Robeson, 1st do. Jan. April, July, Oct
Rockingham, 4th do. Feb. May, Aug Nov.
Rowan, 1st do. Feb. May, Aug. Nov.
Rutherford, 2d do. Jan. April, July, Oct.
Sampson, 2d do. Feb. May, Aug. Nov.
Stokes, 3d do. Feb. May, Aug. Nov.
Surrey, 2d do. Feb. May, Aug Nov.
Tyrrel, 4th do. Jan. April, July, Oct.
Wake, 3d do. March, June, Sept. Dec.
Warren, 4th do. Feb. May, Aug. Nov.
Wayne, 2d do. Jan. April, July, Oct.
Wilkes, the Monday following the 4th Monday
in Jan. April, July, October.

N. B. District Courts, at Newbern, on the 1st Mondays
in Jan. April, July, and October.

CLEAN WHEAT—A HINT.

It is earnestly recommended to Farmers in general, to consider the interest of the country, and their own credit and profit, by taking care to clean their wheat better. It is well known, that this State, Virginia, is capable of producing as good wheat as any in the Union, and yet its flour is not in such high reputation as that of some other States—why, because the wheat is not properly cleaned. Let us therefore hope, now that we have Mills and Machinery constructed on the best principles, that by the general use of *Tressing Machines* (which, besides, will be a vast saving of labour and expence) the credit of the Virginian flour will be exalted, and be sought for in every market either at home or abroad.

N. B. It is impossible for the best machinery in the world properly to clean wheat that is trodden upon the ground, and then thrown into bulk.

The fat Friar of Nottingham—a new SONG.

A jolly fat Friar lov'd liquor good store,
And he had drank stoutly at supper;
He mounted his horse, in the night, at the door,
And sat with his face to the crupper.
Some rogue, quoth the Friar, quite dead to remorse,
Some thief whom a halter will throttle,
Some scoundrel, has cut off the head of my horse,
Whilst I was engag'd at the bottle,
Which went gluggity, gluggity, glug, glug, glug!

The tail of the steed pointed south on the dale,
'Twas the Friar's road home strait and level,
But, when spur'd, a horse follows his nose, not his tail,
So he scamper'd due noith like a devil!
This new mode of docking, the Friar then said,
I perceive doesn't make a horse trot ill;
And 'tis cheap, for he never can eat off his head
Whilst I am engag'd at the bottle,
Which goes gluggity, &c.

The steed made a stop, in a pond he had got,
And was rather for drinking than grazing;
Quoth the Friar, it is odd headless horses should trot,
But to drink with their tails is amazing!
Turning round to see whence the phenomenon rose,
In the pond fell this son of a pottle;
Quoth he, the head's found, for I'm under his nose,
—I wish I were over a bottle,
Which goes gluggity, &c.

The Client and the two Lawyers.

Two Lawyers, when a knotty cause was o'er,
Shook hands, and were as good fiends as before.
“ Zounds (says the honest Client) how came you
“ To be such friends, who were such foes just now?”
“ Thou fool (says one), we Lawyers, tho' so keen,
“ Like sheers, ne'er cut ourselves, but what's between!”

The Mill.

This house of wheels sure seems to look
Much like a monstrous wooden clock;
Yet, with this diff'rence one may say,
Clocks tell how much Time steals away;
But Millers manage Tell so well,
Tho' Mills clack loud, they never tell!

The Fashions.

“ What's fashionable, I'll maintain,
“ Is always right”—cry'd sprightly Jane.
“ Ah, would to Heav'n (said graver Sue)
“ What's right were fashionable too.”

A favourite SONG in "The Village Chaff."

A wedding's a wedding the universe over,
From Pekin to Lenden, from Turkey to Dover;
Married folks are the same, wherever they're born,
From the Cape of Good Hope till you double Cape Horn.
Sing Ballynimona Oro, a tight little wedding for me.

When a King means to wed, why he does it by proxy,
And sends over a Lord to espouse his fair duxy;
When a Commoner marries, the bridegroom, poor elf,
Is obliged to go thro' all the business himself!

Sing Ballynimona Oro, &c.

At O-why-he, they say, there's a stick broke in two,
If you look in Cook's Voyage you'll find it is true;
In England they never break sticks it is said,
But married folks often—break each other's head!

Sing Ballynimona Oro, &c.

A soldier and lassie jump over a sword,
A sailor and girl take each other's word;
A few may espouse his great aunts or his cousins,
And Turks buy their wives, like chickens, by dozens!

Sing Ballynimona Oro, &c.

At a wedding in Ireland they're wondrous frisky,
With black eyes, bloody noses, punch, claret, and whisky;
In Scotland they've haggies, hodge-podge, and sheep's head,
And in Holland they smoke till they're all put to bed!

Sing Ballynimona Oro, &c.

By whatever forms we are join'd to each other,
May husband and wife live like sister and brother;
May Liberty's friends be united for ever,
Like folks that are married to separate never.

Sing Ballynimona Oro, &c.

ANECDOTES, WITTY SAYINGS, &c.

An Officer of distinction, and of tried valour, refused to accept a challenge from a young braggadocio Lieutenant, but returned the following answer: "I fear not your sword, but the anger of God. I dare venture my life in a good cause, but cannot hazard my soul in a bad one. I will charge up to the cannon's mouth for the good of my Country, but I want courage to storm the gates of Hell."

The late Col. C. (a notorious gamester) reflecting on his past life, said to Mr. Garrick, that if such a thing as a good name was to be purchased for money, he would give ten thousand pounds for one. Mr. Garrick said, it would be the worst bargain he ever made in his life. — Who so? ask'd the Colonel — "Because (answered Mr. G.) you would lose it again in less than a week!"

Two Gentlemen fighting a duel, the one overcame the other, and threw him down. "Now you are at my mercy, beg your life," cried the conqueror. "I'll die first," said the vanquished man. — "Nay, then, if your life is not worth asking, it is not worth taking;" and so he left him unhurt.

A certain noble Lord, one of Mr. Burke's supporters of his Corinthian pillar, asked a Clergyman, who dined with him, why a goose, if there was one, was always placed next to the Parson? — “Really (said the Clergyman) I can give no reason for it; but your question is so odd, that I shall never see a goose again without thinking of your Lordship.”

A Gentleman who returned from the East Indies, enquired of his neighbour after a former acquaintance of his, who, it seemed, had been hanged for forgery. The gentleman was informed, that he had made some *speculations*, and died soon after. “And did he continue in the *grocery line*? ” — “Oh, no, (answered the other), he was quite in a different *line* when he died.”

A certain traveller, much addicted to bounting, was once telling the many countries and cities he had been in, when one of the company asked him, if ever he had been in *Cosmography*? — The boaster thinking this the name of some city, answered, “we saw it at a distance, but could not visit it, being in great haste.”

A Portuguese sculptor, who had been suspected by the holy Fathers of the Church of the horrid sin of free-thinking, lay at the point of death. A sanctified jesuit, who came to confess him, holding up a Crucifix before his eyes, said, “Behold, sinful man, the God you have offended — Do you recollect him? ” — “Yes, Father (said the dying man) I do recollect him; it was I who made him!”

“Your unchristian virulence against me (said a Preacher) may cost hundreds of people their lives!” — This alarming threat caused him to be brought before a Court of Justice; when it appeared, that if the people would not permit him to preach, he would turn *Doctor*!

After a bloody battle in Germany, an Irishman was very busy burying the wounded as well as the dead. When it was represented to him, that he was burying some that were not quite dead, and might recover, “Oh, by foul (said Paddy) if you take their word, the Devil a man of them all will own he is dead!”

Three Irishmen walking one day in the fields, one said, “we shall have plenty of blackberries this year, for last week I pulled a handful of the finest *red* blackberries I ever saw.” The second laughed, and said that *red* blackberries was a bull. But the third justified the first, by asking, “Are not blackberries always *red* when they are *green*? ”

A Bridegroom, the first night he was in bed with his bride, said “When I felicitated your chastity, if you had granted, I would not have married you.” — “Faith, I thought as much (said the cuanning lady), but as I had been cheated two or three times before, I was determined not to be fool'd again!”

On the inquest taken on the body of a taylor who had cut his own throat, one of his journeymen was examined touching the signs of lunacy betrayed by the deceased previous to his committing the rash act. After speaking of his master as a good honest man, the journeyman declared on his bible oath, “that he never knew his master guilty of so foolish an action before in all his life!”

❧

In the late English expedition to Holland, where his Royal Highness the Bishop of Osnaburgh (second son to his Majesty, and Commander in Chief of the British army) has twice made so conspicuous a figure as a warrior, when the French were driving the invaders back to the Helder Point by a very muddy road, which took them up to their knees, at a narrow part, the word as given, "to form *two deep*."—"Ah, by my soul cried Paddy, (a brave Irish grenadier) you needn't have given us that word, my wel, for we're *too deep* already!"

The very moment the Russians landed in Holland, their General, d'Herman, led them instantly to the attack. The English commander, Abercromby, requested the Russian to wait until they should act in concert — "No (said the barbarian) my men have had a long voyage, they are hungry, and I must give them a breakfast of Dutchmen!" — On he did lead his men, when 2000 of them were either killed, wounded, or made prisoners; amongst the latter was their presumptuous Commander — This anecdote puts us in mind of what once passed between the rash General Braddock and the cautious Colonel Washington.

The late General Suwarow was fitted by Nature for a butcher of the most unfeeling kind; witness, his bloody deeds at Ismail and Sarfaw* — Low-bred and vulgar, he was a singular man, and affected singularities — sometimes, after a long fatiguing march, in order to ingratiate himself with his blood-thirsty companions, he would go to the next tent, take off his shirt, and shake it over the fire in order to kill the vermin, saying, "it was the best and shortest way to clean soldiers' linen!" — Yet this savage gave missions even to the American ladies, such as the *Suwarow bonnet*, *Suwarow cap*, &c. — So easy is it to lead, and mislead, theiddy, unthinking multitude!

Capt. O'D. a brave Irish Officer in the bloody war on the Rhine, had the misfortune to be severely wounded in battle. As he lay on the ground, an unfortunate soldier, who was near him, and also much wounded, made a lamentable noise, at which O'D. exclaimed, "Hold your tongue, you milk-and-water spalpeen you; do you think there is nobody *left* on the field but yourself!"

A sharper having hired genteel lodgings in a fashionable street in London, told the landlady by way of encouragement, that he never left lodgings but the mistress shed tears after him! — "Perhaps (said she) you always go away without paying for them."

Definiti m of Drunkenness.

"As drunk as an owl;" — "as drunk as a sow;" — "as drunk as a beggar;" — "as drunk as the Devil;" — or, "as drunk as a Lord!" — These are the principal comparisons of Drunkenness, and the explanation is as follows, viz. A man is as drunk as an Owl when he cannot see. He is as drunk as a Sow when he tumbles into the dirt. He is as drunk as a beggar when he is very impudent. He is as drunk as the Devil when he is mischievous. And, when as drunk as a Lord, he is then *every thing that's bad!*

* At the latter, he slaughter'd 20,000 innocent Polanders!

* * *

A certain Bishop had a servant whom he ordered one day to go to a certain butcher, whose name was David, for a piece of meat, and then to follow him to Church, where he was to preach. The Bishop, in his sermon, bringing authorities to prove his doctrine, quoted "Ezekiel says thus, Isaiah says thus, Jeremiah says thus"—at last, turning towards the door just as his servant entered, "and what sa's David?" — The man roar'd out as loud as he could, "David swears, that if you do not pay him what you owe him, you need never send to his stall again!"

A very devout man, but somewhat illiterate, used to say his prayers thus:— He first repeated the letters of the Alphabet, and then said, "Good Lord, as you are a better scholar than me, put these letters into syllables, these syllables into words, and these words into such sentences as may be for my real good."

Don Perico de Alva, the buttoon of the arquis de Vilvi, came to see Don Francis, jester to Charles V. when he was on his death bed. Perico, seeing him so ill, said, "Brother Francis, I request you, by the friendship which has always subsisted between us, that when you go to Heaven, and where you must soon go, you will beseech God to have mercy on my soul."—"Tye a thread on this finger, lest I forget," said the jester calmly, and then expired.

Our Readers knew, or have heard, what a vast number of Orationes, sermons, Poems, &c. have been manufactured and published on the death of General Washington, of illustrious memory—many of them came short of the mark, whilst others went far beyond it—A certain Clergyman, a military one, no doubt, in a certain state, it is said, introduced into his sermon, the following inflated, ridiculous passage:—

"Washington is dead; but Washington will be our Guardian Angel; and may we not hope for his intercession with Him who doeth his will in the *army of Heaven*.—Behold the venerable form of the Hero, divinely meek and majestically mild, approach, with measur'd step, the throne of God!—see him, with tearful solicitude, sublimely bending to implore protection for his darling Country; whilst the *marshal'd host of Heaven* are drawn up in *regular battalions*, to welcome, with *presented arms*, the immortal Stranger!—Whilst the whole host of saints, Seraphs, and Angels, in one grand, inimitable, harmonious concert, shout, *He comes, he comes, the conquering Hero comes!*"

We know of no match for this superlative bombast, but the following "Epitaph on the tomb of John Cabecca, Preceptor of the King of Spain, in the great Church of Saragossa:

"Here lies John Cabecca, Preceptor to our Lord the King—When he is admitted to the choir of Angels in Heaven, whose society he will embellish and adorn, and where he will greatly distinguish himself by his singing powers, God shall say to the Angels, 'Cease, ye calves, and let me hear John Cabecca, Preceptor to our Lord the King of Spain!'"

TREASURY DEPARTMENT:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18, 1800

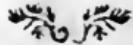
In pursuance of an Act of Congress, passed on the 23d day of April 1800, entitled, "An Act to establish a General Stamp Office," public notice is given, That a General Stamp Office is now established at the seat of Government, in the city of Washington, from whence there will issue, from and after the date hereof, (upon the application of the supervisors of the Revenue, under whose management the collection of Stamp Duties is placed) any quantities of paper, parchment, and vellum, mark'd or stamp'd, and duly counter-stamp'd, with the following rates of duty, which are demandable by Law:—

For every skin or piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, upon which shall be written or printed any or either of the instruments or writings following, viz.	D. C.
Any certificate of Naturalization,	5
Any licence to practice, or certificate of the admission, enrollment or registry of any counsellor, solicitor, attorney, advocate, or proctor, in any Court in the United States	10
Provided, That a certificate in any one of the Courts shall, so far as relates to the payment of this duty, be a sufficient admission into all the Courts for any of said offices.	
Any grant or letters patent under the seal or authority of the U. States, except for lands granted for military services	4
Any exemplification or certified copy of any such grant, &c. except for lands granted for military services	2
Any charter-party, bottomry, or respondentia bond	1
Any receipt or discharge for or on account of any legacy left by any will or other testamentary instrument, or for any share or part of a personal estate, divided by force of any statute of distributions other than to the wife, children, or grand-children of the person deceased, the amount whereof shall be above 50, nor more than 100 dollars value	0 25
When the amount shall exceed 100, nor more than 500 drs.	0 50
And for every further 500 dollars, the additional sum of	1 0
Any policy of insurance, or instrument in nature thereof, when the sum to be insured shall not exceed 500 dollars	0 25
When the sum insured shall exceed 500 drs.	1 0
Any exemplification of what nature soever that shall pass the seal of any Court, other than such as it may be the duty of the Clerk to furnish for the U. States, or a particular State,	0 50
Any bond, bill, single or penal, inland bill of exchange, promissory note, or other note, other than any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obligation or contract, made to or with the United States, or any state, upon legal process, &c.— if above 20, and not exceeding 100 dollars,	— 0 10
If above 100, and not exceeding 500 dollars,	— 0 25
If above 500, and not exceeding 1000 dollars,	— 0 50
If above 1000 dollars,	— 0 75

Table of Stamp Duties continued.

Provided, That if any Bonds or Notes shall be payable at or within 60 days, such Bonds or Notes shall be subject to only 2-5th parts of the duty aforesaid, viz.		
If above 20, and not exceeding 100 dollars,	—	0 4
If above 100, and not exceeding 500 dollars,	—	0 10
If above 500, and not exceeding 1000 dollars,	—	0 20
If above 1000 dollars	—	0 30
Any Foreign bill of exchange, draft, or order for the payment of money in any foreign Country,	—	0 20
Any note or bill of lading, or writing, or receipt in nature thereof, for goods or merchandise to be exported:		
If from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same State,	—	0 4
If from the United States to any foreign port or place	—	0 10
The said duty is chargeable upon each and every bill of lading without respect to the number contained in each set.		
Any Notes issued by the Banks now established, or that may be hereafter established within the United States, other than the notes of such of the said Banks as shall agree to an annual composition of 1 per cent. on the annual dividends made by such Banks to their Stock-holders respectively, according to the following scale:—		
On all Notes not exceeding 50 dollars, for each dolr. 6 mills.		
On all Notes above 50, and not exceeding 100 dollars,	—	0 50
On all Notes above 100, and not exceeding 500 dollars,	—	1 00
On all Notes above 500 dollars,	—	2 00
Any Protest or other Notarial Act,	—	0 25
Any letter of attorney, except for an invalid pension, or to obtain or sell warrants granted for land for military service,	—	0 25
Any inventory or catalogue of any furniture, goods, or effects made in any case required by law, except in cases of goods and chattels distrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal process by any officer,	—	0 50
Any certificate of a share in any Insurance Company, of a share in the Bank of the U.S. States, or of any other Bank:		
If above 20, and not exceeding 100 dollars,	—	0 10
If above 100 dollars,	—	0 25
If under 20 dollars, at the rate of 10 cents for 100 dollars.		

This Act provides, That, for the convenience of these persons who may be inclined to have their own vellum, parchment, or paper stamp'd or mark'd, when any such person shall deposit any vellum, &c. at the office of a Supervisor, accompanied with a list specifying the number and denomination of the stamps, or marks, which are desired to be thereto affixed, the same will be transmitted to the General Stamp Office, and there properly mark'd or stamp'd, and forthwith sent back to the same supervisor, who will thereupon collect the duties, and deliver the vellum, &c. to the order of the person from whom the same was received.



**A TABLE of GOLD and SILVER COINS, as they pass in
Great Britain, Virginia, and North Carolina, with
their Federal Value.**

GOLD COINS.

	Standard Wt. dwt gr	Brit. Ster l. s. d.	Virginia. l. s. d.	N. Carol. l. s. d.	Fed. Value D. C. M.
English Guinea	5 8	1 1 0	1 8 0	1 17 0	4 66 7
Half Do.	2 13	0 10 6	0 14 0	0 13 6	2 33 3
French Guinea	5 5	1 1 0	1 7 6	1 16 0	4 60 0
French Piastre	4 4	0 16 0	1 2 0	1 8 0	3 66 7
Spanish Do.	4 6	0 16 6	1 2 0	1 9 2	3 77 3
Johannes	18 0	3 12 0	4 16 0	6 8 0	16 00 0
Half Do.	9 0	1 6 0	2 8 0	3 4 0	8 00 0
Doubloon	16 21	3 6 0	4 8 0	5 16 0	14 93 3
Moidore	6 18	1 7 0	1 16 0	2 8 0	6 03 0
SILVER COINS.					
Eng. & Fr. Crowns	19 0	0 5 0	0 6 8	0 8 9	1 10 0
Spanish Dollar	17 6	0 4 6	0 6 0	0 8 0	1 00 0
English Shilling	3 18	0 1 0	0 1 4	0 1 9	0 22 2
Pitareen	3 11	0 0 11	0 1 3	0 1 8	0 20 0

**A TABLE shewing the Amount of Wages, or Expences, in
the Course of a Year, from One Penny to Twenty Shil-
lings per Day.**

Days	PENCE—Per			SHILLINGS—Per			
	Week	Month	Year	Day	Week	Month	
100	7 0	0 2 4	1 10 5	1 0	7 0	1 8 0	18 5 0
111	2 0	0 4 8	3 0 10	2 0	14 0	2 16 0	36 15 0
121	9 0	0 7 0	4 11 3	3 1	1 0	4 4 0	54 15 0
131	4 0	0 9 4	6 1 8	4 1	8 0	5 12 0	73 0 0
141	11 0	0 11 8	7 12 1	5 1	15 0	7 0 0	91 5 0
151	6 0	0 14 0	9 2 6	6 2	2 0	8 8 0	107 10 0
161	1 0	0 16 4	10 12 11	7 2	9 0	9 16 0	117 15 0
171	8 0	0 18 3	12 3 4	8 2	16 0	11 4 0	146 0 0
181	3 0	1 1 0	13 13 9	9 3	3 0	12 12 0	164 5 0
191	10 0	1 3 4	15 4 2	10 3	10 0	14 0 0	182 10 0
201	5 0	1 5 8	16 14 7	11 5	5 0	21 0 0	273 15 0
(The Month only 28 Days.)				12 0	0 0	28 0 0	365 0 0

FEDERAL MONEY.

10 Mills	make	1 Cent
10 Cents	—	1 Disme
10 Dimes	—	1 Dollar
10 Dollars	—	1 Eagle

STANDARD WEIGHT.

	avot. gr.	
Eagle	11 6	Gold
Half Do.	5 15	do
Dollar	17 8	Silver
Half Do.	8 16	do.

DOLLARS at 6s. turn'd into L S. D. Virginian Currency.

No.	l. s. d.	No.	l. s. d.	No.	l. s. d.	No.	l. s. d.
1	0 6 0	28	8 8 0	55	15 10 0	82	24 12 0
2	0 12 0	29	8 14 0	56	15 16 0	83	24 18 0
3	0 18 0	30	9 0 0	57	17 2 0	84	25 4 0
4	1 4 0	31	9 6 0	58	17 8 0	85	25 10 0
5	1 10 0	32	9 12 0	59	17 14 0	86	25 16 0
6	1 16 0	33	9 18 0	60	18 0 0	87	26 2 0
7	2 2 0	34	10 4 0	61	18 6 0	88	26 8 0
8	2 8 0	35	10 10 0	62	18 12 0	89	26 14 0
9	2 14 0	36	10 16 0	63	18 18 0	90	27 0 0
10	3 0 0	37	11 2 0	64	19 4 0	91	27 6 0
11	3 6 0	38	11 8 0	65	19 10 0	92	27 12 0
12	3 12 0	39	11 14 0	66	19 16 0	93	27 18 0
13	3 18 0	40	12 0 0	67	20 2 0	94	28 4 0
14	4 4 0	41	12 6 0	68	20 8 0	95	28 10 0
15	4 10 0	42	12 12 0	69	20 14 0	96	28 16 0
16	4 16 0	43	12 18 0	70	21 0 0	97	29 2 0
17	5 2 0	44	13 4 0	71	21 6 0	98	29 8 0
18	5 8 0	45	13 10 0	72	21 12 0	99	29 14 0
19	5 14 0	46	13 16 0	73	21 18 0	100	30 0 0
20	6 0 0	47	14 2 0	74	22 4 0	200	60 0
21	6 6 0	48	14 8 0	75	22 10 0	300	90 0
22	6 12 0	49	14 14 0	76	22 16 0	400	120 0
23	6 18 0	50	15 0 0	77	23 2 0	500	150 0
24	7 4 0	51	15 6 0	78	23 8 0	1000	300 0
25	7 10 0	52	15 12 0	79	23 14 0	2000	600 0
26	7 16 0	53	15 18 0	80	24 0 0	3000	900 0
27	8 2 0	54	16 4 0	81	24 6 0	4000	1200 0

Virginian Pounds turn'd into Dollars and Cents.

No.	Dols	Cents	No.	Dols	Cents	No.	Dols	Cents
1	3	33	16	53	33	37	103	33
2	6	66	17	56	66	32	106	66
3	10	0	18	60	0	33	110	0
4	13	33	19	63	33	34	113	33
5	16	66	20	66	66	35	116	66
6	20	0	21	70	0	36	120	0
7	23	33	22	73	33	37	123	33
8	26	66	23	76	66	38	126	66
9	30	0	24	80	0	39	130	0
10	33	33	25	83	33	40	133	33
11	36	66	26	86	66	41	136	66
12	40	0	27	90	0	42	140	0
13	43	33	28	93	33	43	143	33
14	46	66	29	96	66	44	146	66
15	50	0	30	100	0	45	150	0

A TABLE shewing the Value of CENTS, from 1 to 100,
in Virginian Currency.

Cents	Shil.	Pence									
1	0	0	26	1	6 ³ / ₄	51	3	0 ¹ / ₂	76	4	6 ¹ / ₂
2	0	1 ¹ / ₄	27	1	7 ¹ / ₄	52	3	1 ¹ / ₄	77	4	7 ¹ / ₄
3	0	2	23	1	8 ³ / ₄	53	3	2	78	4	8 ³ / ₄
4	0	2 ³ / ₄	29	1	9 ¹ / ₄	54	3	2 ³ / ₄	79	4	9 ³ / ₄
5	0	3 ¹ / ₂	30	1	9 ¹ / ₄	55	3	3 ¹ / ₂	80	4	9 ¹ / ₂
6	0	4 ¹ / ₄	31	1	10 ¹ / ₄	56	3	4 ¹ / ₄	81	4	10 ¹ / ₄
7	0	5	32	1	11	57	3	5	82	4	11
8	0	5 ³ / ₄	33	1	11 ¹ / ₂	58	3	5 ³ / ₄	83	4	11 ³ / ₄
9	0	6 ¹ / ₄	34	2	0 ¹ / ₄	59	3	6 ¹ / ₄	84	5	0 ¹ / ₄
10	0	7	35	2	1	60	3	7	85	5	1
11	0	7 ¹ / ₂	36	2	1 ³ / ₄	61	3	7 ³ / ₄	86	5	1 ³ / ₄
12	0	8 ¹ / ₂	37	2	2 ¹ / ₂	62	3	8 ¹ / ₂	87	5	2 ¹ / ₂
13	0	9 ¹ / ₄	38	2	3 ¹ / ₄	63	3	9 ¹ / ₄	88	5	3 ¹ / ₄
14	0	10	39	2	4	64	3	10	89	5	4
15	0	10 ³ / ₄	40	2	4 ³ / ₄	65	3	10 ³ / ₄	90	5	4 ³ / ₄
16	0	11 ¹ / ₂	41	2	5 ¹ / ₂	66	3	11 ¹ / ₂	91	5	5 ¹ / ₂
17	1	0	42	2	6	67	4	0	92	5	6
18	1	0 ³ / ₄	43	2	6 ³ / ₄	68	4	0 ³ / ₄	93	5	6 ³ / ₄
19	1	1 ¹ / ₂	44	2	7 ¹ / ₄	69	4	1 ¹ / ₂	94	5	7 ¹ / ₂
20	1	2 ¹ / ₂	45	2	8 ¹ / ₄	70	4	2 ¹ / ₄	95	5	8 ¹ / ₄
21	1	3	46	2	9	71	4	3	96	5	9
22	1	3 ³ / ₄	47	2	9 ³ / ₄	72	4	3 ³ / ₄	97	5	9 ³ / ₄
23	1	4 ¹ / ₂	48	2	10 ¹ / ₂	73	4	4 ¹ / ₂	98	5	10
24	1	5 ¹ / ₄	49	2	11 ¹ / ₄	74	4	5 ¹ / ₄	99	5	11 ¹ / ₄
25	1	6	50	3	0	75	4	6	100	6	0

ANECDOTE.—Two sailors, one Irish, the other English, agreed reciprocally to take care of each other in an action just going to commence. It was not long before the Englishman's leg was shot off, and on his calling to his comrade to carry him to the Doctor, the other readily complied. But he had scarcely got him on his back, when another ball struck his head off. The Irishman, who, thro' the noise common in a sea engagement, had not perceived his friend's last misfortune, continued to make the best of his way to the Surgeon. An Officer, observing him with a headless trunk upon his shoulders, ask'd where he was going? —To the Doctor, says Paddy—The Doctor! why you fool, the man has lost his head—On hearing this, Paddy threw the body down, and looking at it attentively, he cry'd, “By my foul, he told me it was his leg!”


**A TABLE of INTEREST at 6 per Cent. for any Sum
from £.1 to 1000.**

L.	1 Month			3 Months			6 Months			1 Year		
	s.	d.	f.	s.	d.	f.	s.	d.	f.	s.	d.	f.
1	0	1	0	0	3	2	0	7	0	1	2	0
2	0	2	1	0	7	0	1	2	0	2	4	0
3	0	3	2	0	10	3	1	9	2	3	7	0
4	0	4	3	1	2	1	2	4	2	4	9	0
5	0	6	0	1	6	0	3	0	0	6	0	0
6	0	7	0	1	9	2	3	7	0	7	2	0
7	0	8	1	2	1	0	4	2	0	8	4	0
8	0	9	2	2	4	3	4	9	2	9	7	0
9	0	10	3	2	8	1	5	4	2	10	9	0
<hr/>												
L.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
10	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	12	0
20	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	12	0	1	4	0
30	0	3	0	0	9	0	0	18	0	1	16	0
40	0	4	0	0	12	0	1	4	0	2	8	0
50	0	5	0	0	15	0	1	10	0	3	0	0
60	0	6	0	0	18	0	1	16	0	3	12	0
70	0	7	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	4	4	0
80	0	8	0	1	4	0	2	8	0	4	16	0
90	0	9	0	1	7	0	2	14	0	5	8	0
100	0	10	0	1	10	0	3	0	0	6	0	0
200	1	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	12	0	0
300	1	10	0	4	10	0	9	0	0	18	0	0
400	2	0	0	6	0	0	12	0	0	24	0	0
500	2	10	0	7	10	0	15	0	0	30	0	0
600	3	0	0	9	0	0	18	0	0	36	0	0
700	3	10	0	10	10	0	21	0	0	42	0	0
800	4	0	0	12	0	0	24	0	0	48	0	0
900	4	10	0	13	10	0	27	0	0	54	0	0
1000	5	0	0	15	0	0	30	0	0	60	0	0

Advice to Tradesmen.

HE that begins where his father ended, shall end as his father began. Industry and Economy are the high roads to wealth. Pence make shillings, and shillings make pounds. Let the Trader consider how hard it is to get a penny honestly, and how easy it is to spend a pound foolishly; that he is not sure all he gets shall abide with him, but he is certain all that goes out will never return again. He that from every thing gathers something, will infallibly accumulate much. He that has patience to attend to small profits, will, in due time, grow rich; and riches, wisely used, bring independence, which is the summit of earthly happiness. — The word *Tradesmen* here comprehends not only Mechanics, but also all Shop-keepers, Dealers, Merchants, &c.

TABLE I.

A TABLE of the VALUE of ENGLISH and PORTUGUESE
GOLD in Dollars and Cents, and Pounds, Shillings, and
Pence, Virginian Currency.

Of Cotton, an Extract—“ If the Virginians knew our wants (says a celebrated Traveller) and what articles would be most profitable to themselves, they would pay a much greater attention to the culture of Cotton, the consumption of which is increasing so fast in Europe.”

TABLE II.

**A TABLE of the VALUE of FRENCH and SPANISH GOLD
in Dollars and Cents, and Pounds, Shillings, and Pence,
Virginia Currency.**

No.	GRAINS.				No.	CUN. L.				No.	CUN. S.				No.	CUN. S.				
	g.	d.	f.	s.		g.	d.	f.	s.		g.	d.	f.	s.		g.	d.	f.	s.	
1	2	3	8)	0	2	86	1	8	61	0	5	3	4	1	43	5	1	43	1	
2	2	7	4	0	0	35	2	75	25	0	10	6	16	2	88	10	10	2	88	
3	3	0	30	0	0	35	3	2	62	10	0	15	9	27	3	52	15	15	3	19
4	4	14	82	0	13	70	4	3	50	50	1	1	0	4	21	0	0	5	35	
5	5	18	34	1	1	19	5	4	37	37	1	6	3	4	26	5	6	6	78	
6	6	21	123	1	3	15	6	5	25	25	1	1	4	4	87	59	11	10	10	
7	7	25	75	1	6	54	7	6	13	19	1	6	9	6	105	0	150	31	10	
8	8	29	7	1	9	3	8	7	88	44	2	7	3	8	172	62	106	6	15	
9	9	32	116	1	1	87	9	7	88	44	2	7	3	8	140	14	8	32	0	
10	10	31	68	2	2	28	10	8	75	15	2	12	5	5	87	66	58	7	5	
11	11	49	27	2	4	4	11	9	61	62	2	7	0	6	175	18	31	32	11	
12	12	43	109	2	7	73	12	0	51	13	3	2	0	105	12	210	21	123		
13	13	47	6	1	2	10	22	13	11	31	04	3	8	11	13	227	73	9	68	
14	14	51	13	3	0	08	14	12	6	33	2	13	6	166	13	25	75	73		
15	15	54	10	1	3	57	15	13	1	12	3	19	9	165	15	262	77	51		
16	16	58	54	3	6	6	16	14	1	6	4	4	1	7	8	16	7	97		
17	17	62	6	3	8	52	17	18	1	4	8	7	4	0	16	17	27	84		
18	18	55	95	3	11	41	18	15	1	6	61	76	8	4	16	17	31	59		
19	19	69	47	4	1	127	19	6	4	4	8	7	4	0	4	16	17	6		
20	20	72	136	4	4	76	20	17	51	11	15	10	24	4	24	21	33	35	69	
21	21	76	88	4	7	15	5	15	4	14	7	5	18	17	35	36	83	41		
22	22	80	40	4	9	111	9	24	14	14	7	5	18	17	35	36	83	41		
23	23	83	129	5	0	60	11	23	23	33	33	17	15	11	11	89	11	11	89	
24	24	87	81	3	3	9	9	22	22	33	33	17	15	11	11	89	11	11	89	

NICKNAME -- A Mr. Colt, an overseer at Fort Stanix, having given an Irlaman a kick, "By j—— (cried Paddy) if you kick so hard when you are a *Colt*, what will it be when you come to be a *Mustes*?"

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